

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'	CC 1
[Bovin, Shishlin, Levin]	
35th CEMA Session	CC 1
French, Soviet Space Cooperation	CC 2
Upcoming Schmidt Visit	CC 2
EEC Meeting in Venice	CC 4
TASS Reports Vote Against UN Council Micronesia Documents	CC 8
Ponomarev Contrasts NATO, Warsaw Pact Approaches to Detente	CC 9
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]	
Delegate Speaks at UN Committee Debate on Indian Ocean	CC 11
Delegate Addresses UN Security Council on Cyprus	CC 11
NOVOYE VREMYA Comments on Islamic Conference, Afghanistan	CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Carter Statement to Democratic Party Committee Scored	A 1
Kozyakov Comment	A 1
Zorin Views Reasons for U.S. Lack of Confidence	A 3
Muskie Speech on Mideast Peace Warns Allies [PRAVDA 11 Jun]	A 4
Carter Opposes PLO Participation in Peace Talks	A 5
Motives in Attacking Clark Trip to Iran Explored	A 5
[Vernikov in IZVESTIYA 12 Jun]	
Confiscation of Participants' Documents	A 6
Moscow Persian on Intentions of Strike Force	A 6
Threats to Iran May Further Damage U.S. Interests	A 7
Congress Adopts Resolution To Plunder Iranian Money [Maksimov]	A 8
Reports on 'Red Flag' Military Exercises in Nevada	A 9
U.S. Resuming Arms Shipments to Pakistan	A 9
Pentagon Assigns Increased Role to Japanese Military [Viktorov]	A 10

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Amateur Sports Damaged by 'Phantom' Olympic Delegation	C 1
Kosygin Meets With Mongolia's Batmonh	C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Soltan Condemns Pakistani, U.S. Rejection of Afghan Proposals	D 1
Facts Prove Pakistani 'Complicity' in Anti-Afghan Conspiracy	D 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA 12 Jun]	
Rao Notes Closeness of Soviet, Indian Positions	D 3

Indian-Iranian Economic Talks End in Delhi	D 3
Kharkov Views Northeast India Separatism	D 4
Babrak Karmal Meets With Province Representatives	D 5
Pashtun Tribal Leaders Give Support to Revolution	D 5
Soviet Soldiers 'Helping' Afghan People	D 5
BAKHITAR on Situation in Kabul, U.S. Claims	D 6
TASS Cites ADN Keshtmand Interview	D 7
Afghan Minister Interviewed on Education Successes	D 7
Minister 'Azim Comments on Afghan Health System	D 8
Austrian Correspondent Counters Western Reports on Afghanistan	D 9

EASTERN EUROPE

Kosygin, Ubiparip Talk in 'Businesslike, Friendly' Atmosphere	F 1
Cooperation Protocol	F 1
Committee Ends Session	F 2
Ubiparip Interviewed	F 3
Meets Gosplan Chairman	F 3
Moscow Summarizes Baybakov Talks With CSSR's Hala	F 4
Commentary Discusses Development of Romanian-Soviet Trade	F 4
[Nikolayev]	
Cooperation After Nationalization [Ilyn]	F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Comment on Venice Summit Stance on Mideast Question	G 1
Muskie, Carter Comments	G 1
U.S. Objections	G 2
Palestinian Spokesman Cited	G 3
PRAVDA Reports Ponomarev Meeting With PSOE Delegation	G 4
[11 Jun]	
BAKHITAR Criticizes Thatcher Remarks on Soviet Aid	G 4
TASS Discusses Transfer of U.S. Bombers to UK	G 5
Zafesov Discusses Italian Regional Election Results	G 6
[PRAVDA 11 Jun]	
Merchant Marine Minister's Visit to Finland Reported	G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kraminov Views Mideast at Start of 'Turbulent Decade'	H 1
[ZA RUBEZHOM No 24]	
Soviet-U.S. Policies on Iran Cannot Be Compared	H 10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'Fabrications' Against Mozambique's Economic Policy Rejected	J 1
--	-----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Criticism of Wasteful, Superfluous Crosshauls on Railroads	S 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Jun]	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 14-15 June	T	1
14 June	T	1
15 June	T	1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos -1188 Launched; Functions Normally	U	1
Communications Satellite Gorizont Launched 14 June	U	1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Visits Leningrad Military District Units	V	1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jun]		
Ogarkov, Kulikov Attend General Staff Party Aktiv Meeting	V	1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jun]		

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jun 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; international journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] Good morning, esteemed comrades. We'll start today's broadcast by discussing space--not to float in the clouds, but to look at the connection between cooperation in space and affairs on earth. The results are now being summarized on the joint flight of the Soviet-Hungarian crew, and it's probably not superfluous to recall that representatives of seven states have now been in space--including six socialist ones. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, when presenting awards to Comrades Kubasov and Farkas, said that the new form of cooperation, space brotherhood, helps the further rapprochement of our peoples. The latest flight by an international crew represents one more stage in the implementation of the Intercosmos program. Each participant in this extensive program makes a worthy contribution to it, using its own scientific, technical and industrial potential and the talent of its scientists and research workers; while the fruits of this work become the possession both of the socialist community and of all mankind.

35th CEMA Session

[Shishlin] Well, of course, the space pages of the cooperation of the socialist states, though they are among the brightest pages of that cooperation, do not exhaust the richness of ties or the content that is included in socialist international relations. I think it is appropriate to speak of this now in connection with the approaching 34th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid. That session is to open on 13 June in the Czechoslovak capital of Prague. Much, of course, is expected from the session, and it can be definitely said that the session will be one more step taken by socialist countries in the development of their economic cooperation with each other. The 5-year period that is ending has been rich and fruitful in various joint economic projects by the socialist countries and has been marked by the adoption of long-term target programs of cooperation embracing all the key industries of material production; and those programs are directed towards meeting the rational requirements of the socialist states for the basic types of products, whether industrial or agricultural. We know, too, that on the eve of the CEMA session, a great deal of bilateral work was done on the coordination of economic plans for the next 5-year period; and that work, I think, throws a certain amount of light on how mutual economic ties between the socialist states will develop in the future. It is quite obvious that the cornerstone of the economic strategy of the socialist countries is the deepening of the international socialist division of labor, which, in turn, is the key to solving such basic long-term goals as raising production efficiency and product quality. Essentially, the equation probably looks something like this; though I should not like to simplify certain difficulties and complexities which are, of course, encountered in the economic development of the socialist countries--still, the equation looks like this: The socialist countries, above all, have already proved, in a certain sense, that their economic development is essentially free of pauses and setbacks. Further, in their economic plans, the socialist countries can now orient themselves towards utilizing the vast industrial potential that they have created.

They can use, as they set their course for the future, that experience of cooperation that has already been accumulated in past years. And undoubtedly, one cannot fail to mention that both the scientific-technical level of the socialist countries, and the natural resources available to the socialist world, and those cadres--talented cadres--of the working class that have grown up in all the socialist countries, make it possible to set even higher goals, whether in the building of advanced socialism, or in communist construction. It may be expected, therefore, that the session of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid--I repeat--will be one more step along the road by socialist countries towards new heights of economic cooperation.

French, Soviet Space Cooperation

[Levin] Since we started with space, I'd like to return to that subject, since it has just been announced in the last few days that the French Government has decided to select candidates for a space flight--a joint flight--with Soviet cosmonauts, and the men have already been introduced--they are the two French pilots Jean-Luc Chretien and Patric Baudry, who, as reported in the Western press, will arrive at Zvezdnyy Gorodok in September to begin training for a joint space flight with Soviet cosmonauts, with the flight being planned in early 1982. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes that this flight will occur before the launching of the American station, Skylab, with European astronauts aboard, which is scheduled for 1983. We know that the idea of a joint Soviet-French flight was born during the summit meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing in 1979. We know, too, that the Soviet Union has also invited India to select a candidate for a joint flight. And this shows once again that the exploration of space is today already serving the cause of strengthening cooperation, the cause of developing very important joint actions between states with different social systems. And cooperation such as this also, of course, promotes the solution of terrestrial problems--problems which, as we all know, are rather acute at present.

[Shishlin] Well, actually, what you've been talking about is just another illustration of the fact that the socialist countries are by no means locked within the framework of their own cooperation with each other. They are not fenced off, but open to all world contacts, and really do advocate total communication, and total cooperation among states with different social systems.

Upcoming Schmidt Visit

[Levin] Summit meetings are of particular importance, and now on the agenda is the forthcoming visit to the Soviet-Union--it will take place 30 June-1 July--by FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, there is a lot of discussion and argument of all sorts about the visit just now, because this is a very troubled time, with the series of international crises, an interweaving, a violent interaction of these crises. There is a lot of talk about an increase in international tension, and it has, indeed, increased. East-West relations, which sometime in the seventies had been put on some sort of more or less acceptable level, have deteriorated. And precisely in this context, the continuation of contacts between East and West assumes special importance. That is why there was such a reaction to Brezhnev's meeting with Giscard d'Estaing, and it is also the reason why the political significance of Schmidt's visit is being so actively discussed. It must be said that, of course, for Schmidt and his colleague, Genscher, matters are not simple either. The country is about to go to the polls; the opposition has become more active; the opposition is using this deterioration of the international situation to undermine the prestige and influence of the coalition in the country.

And in this respect it must be said, really, that both Schmidt's Social Democratic Party of Germany, and the Free Democratic Party, have adopted in this election campaign, in my view, fairly clear positions in favor of detente and in favor of continuing all these positive processes in Europe.

Let us take the last two congresses--there was a Social Democrat congress, and a Free Democrat congress. The Free Democrat congress was interesting. It was naturally addressed by Genscher, as leader of the party. Now Genscher is altogether a rather complex figure from the political point of view. But it is interesting to see what Genscher said at the congress. In connection with all these events, there was quite a widespread discussion, and the opposition was applying pressure over this, about whether these contacts with the East should be continued, whether it is not better to show more Western solidarity and to pursue the line which Carter proposes, one of pressure, let us say, on the Soviet Union.

I will now read you a passage from Genscher's speech. It is very curious. This is what he says: The treaties and agreements concluded within the framework of the policy of detente are not a unilateral service rendered by one party to the other party. They are balanced treaties in the preservation of which both sides--that is East and West--have an interest. That is why, he continues, we will defend with all our might what we have achieved by means of the policy of detente. For this reason, we intend to do everything to create the preconditions for further progress. The essence of the matter comes next. The settlement of not a single conflict in other parts of the world could be brought closer by so much as a single step if a cold war were started in Europe out of thoughtlessness.

It seems to me that one could subscribe fully to this statement of Genscher's, and if Schmidt and Genscher are coming to Moscow in this kind of frame of mind then I think that, in general, these talks will have a successful conclusion. No one expects any special or specific solutions from them; that is not the task at present. The task is just somehow to analyze positions mutually, and above all not to allow these conflicts to shift to the European Continent as well. And the Social Democrats at their congress in fact adopted the same stance, but even more, one might say, radical.

[Levin] When we talk of the stance of the FRG leaders on the eve of the visit to the Soviet Union, of their view of international relations their view of the international situation, we must naturally also take into account the factor that they view a whole range of problems from their own positions. But what is typical is this desire for seeking mutual understanding. That is how I understand the statements both by Dr Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the congresses of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party, respectively.

[Shishlin] In this connection I should like to bring attention to a visit which took place comparatively recently: the visit to the FRG by Comrade Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This visit was connected with the proceedings of the Soviet-West German Joint Bilateral Economic Commission. And it is typical that all the conversations and talks which Comrade Tikhonov had in West Germany were of a fully constructive and fruitful nature. On the Soviet side there were significant proposals, and on the West German side too there were quite a few interesting economic proposals.

[Bovin] That is natural because we have an interest in this, and the FRG too is interested in the development of economic contacts.

[Shishlin] I should just like to get to a characteristic point, about which a great deal is currently being written in connection with Schmidt's forthcoming visit to our country. In point of fact, even Schmidt, and Genscher, and people close to the chancellor and deputy chancellor are saying that it is necessary to separate political issues from economic issues, so that whatever complications there might be in politics should not cast their shadow on economic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

[Bovin] I must make the point, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that this could never be achieved in any kind of absolute sense, these must be relative terms.

[Shishlin] That is why, all the same, I believe that a smoothing-out of political relations, healthy political relations, is an absolutely obligatory precondition of a broad scope in economic cooperation and cooperation in any other sphere.

[Bovin] Absolutely.

[Levin] To my way of thinking, quite a realistic approach to the development of relations with, in the firstplace, the Soviet Union, is apparent on the part of West German politicians, and this realism represents quite a noticeable contrast against the background of the voices which can still be heard from across the Atlantic. Thus, for instance, speaking at the congress, Chancellor Schmidt, deputy chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, said the following: We will hold talks frankly in Moscow at the end of the month. We will set out our feasts. We will talk about our national interests, and also about accord with our allies. After all, we must make even that small contribution, of which we are capable to foster the main'enance of peace. We will talk frankly, in specific terms, without artificial politeness. We will not shake with fear, but neither will we be overweening and we will not put on a show of force. This sort of show of force, in the context of the political declarations by transatlantic statesmen, sounds a dissonant note, it seems to me. And this is a realistic approach. For his part, Genscher says: We take the Soviet Union's interests into account, for it does have its legitimate interests. We also expect our interests to be considered. This is, of course, a realistic position.

[Bovin] All that is so, but one must naturally take into consideration the fact that the West Germans are in quite a complex situation at the moment: On the one hand, the FRG is a member of NATO, and alliance obligations are not just so many words, but a genuine political reality. And neither Schmidt nor Genscher can dodge that reality. But, on the other hand, they fully understand that under present circumstances and given the policy being pursued by Washington, this very solidarity often goes against the national interests of the European states. A contradiction arises here on which the policy of the Western European countries to a great extent turns at the present time. And that was shown, in particular, by the latest meeting of the heads of the Nine, held this week in Venice.

EEC Meeting in Venice

[Levin] The Venice meeting focussed on two problems: economic problems and political problems. Well, the economic problems of the Common Market countries are quite complicated and involved; there are quite a number of difficulties. But it would be best for us at this point to concentrate our attention on the political problems.

[Bovin] Yes, because the economic problems include energy, unemployment, but it is all so routine now that they paid minimal attention to them.

[Shishlin] Well, there is one point that was not quite a routine one: They all concur now that even the pessimists who had been assessing the prospects for growth in the Western European economy now look like optimists, because the real state of affairs is rather critical.

[Bovin] All the same, they do have cause to heave a sigh of relief because they have at last resolved the British question: For more than a year Thatcher literally terrorized all her partners to get a reduction of Britain's contributions to the budget of the Nine. At Dublin and Luxembourg, they could not discuss anything else. Well, at long last--and I don't know what prevailed, perhaps the sentiments of eight men towards a woman, or perhaps an unwillingness to allow things to deteriorate into a blow-up--in May, at last, they reached agreement and gave Britain a reduction of \$3.6 billion, and they have now found themselves able to get down to brass tacks. And in Venice that is what they did.

[Levin] Although, on the subject of these financial problems, Schmidt said that this would cost West Germany M2.5 billion over the next 2 years.

[Bovin] The money has to come from somewhere, naturally.

[Shishlin] Well, we were on the subject of Venice so to speak, via the angle of relations between Western Europe and the United States. And in Venice this was most in evidence in connection with the Near East question. As is generally known, Camp David drove the Palestinian problem down a blind alley. And it cannot be settled within the framework of Camp David, and, what is more, I fear that even the Americans now realize that: It's just that they have burned all their bridges--they have elections upcoming. After all, it was they who dug the Camp David pit, they just cannot now back down.

[Bovin] And, in addition, in the pack of trump cards in Carter's hand, Camp David was No 1. But Europeans judge these problems more calmly. Europe realizes that if continued attempts are made to squeeze the Palestinian problem into the Camp David framework, then there could be an explosion, an explosion with consequences flowing from it as regards oil.

[Shishlin] Or rather, stopping the oil from flowing, ha-ha!

[Bovin] Yes, quite so. And that is why Europe is nervous and is trying to find some kind of way out; hence the European initiative. The gist of the initiative recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization as a necessary component party to all these talks. That is the Europeans' idea. Of course, the need for Israel's security, and so forth, is still recognized there. But the Americans, faced with this situation, just stamped their feet. They stamped their feet and told the Europeans that they would react very strongly if anything were done which could destroy those further Camp David talks. And it was at this very point that this duplicity of European policy showed itself and which we are now seeing very frequently. On the one hand, the Venice meeting did adopt, after all, a declaration on the Near East, so formally there does exist a European initiative. But in essence, if we take a look at this declaration, it is precisely the chief question--the question of the liberation of Palestine--which is avoided; the word is not even mentioned at all. This is a very interesting sort of formula. The right of the Palestinians to self-determination is recognized. But then it talks about "the right of Palestinians to take part in talks", and these are to be the people they choose themselves.

That is such a complicated formulation that the Palestine Liberation Organization, among others, can take it to mean what they want. So here they have created this diplomatic mist, not wishing to run counter to American methods.

[Levin] And this appears not to be a movement backward.

[Bovin] I would assess the situation like this. Compared with Camp David this is undoubtedly a step forward; but compared with the intentions that had been expressed previously it is undoubtedly two steps backward, this declaration on the Near East. Overall it is a very palliative solution.

[Shishlin] It is perhaps also noteworthy that in the West there was a rather deaf reaction to the ideas expressed by Comrade Brezhnev during the stay of the Yemeni leader in the Soviet Union, when there was expressed the important idea of the expediency of channelling the search for a solution to the Near East crisis into an international effort with the participation of all the interested sides. This again was met with a rather deaf, I would say, reaction since the United States, having got into the rut of trilateral talks, or this game of trilateral talks, have no desire at all, at least until November, to poke its nose out of that rut.

[Levin] A few days ago, however, I noticed a report from Washington to the effect that a State Department spokesman said that the two mayors of Palestinian towns against whom terrorist acts were committed were officially offered U.S. medical aid on a humanitarian basis. U.S. support for Israel's extremist course--that is the root, the cause of these attempts on the mayors' lives, the cause of those evil deeds. And now Washington is pretending that it is disturbed, that it is dissatisfied with that action and is ready even to give some "humanitarian aid".

[Bovin] In politics, you know, that is called flexibility.

[Levin] In everyday life, however, it is hypocrisy.

[Bovin] Hypocrisy, of course. But this Venice topic, so to speak, this session of the nine has yet another dimension, because it was a sort of preparation of Western Europe for the meeting of the leaders of the major capitalist states--the Seven, rather than the Nine--which is to take place in a little while also in Venice. I think though, comrades, that this is a special and very big topic, this meeting of the Seven, and we shall talk about it a little later when the meeting takes place.

[Levin] Yes, one can speak about it now only in the most general terms, particularly since the situation is quite tense. Even before the death of Chira, the Japanese prime minister, 24 hours before it, the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the possibility of that meeting being postponed was not excluded owing to the fact that the problems are very acute, that they are difficult to reduce to a common denominator, and Chira's illness gave grounds for postponing it.

[Bovin] The Japanese now, though, have appointed their delegation, so those grounds disappear, it would seem.

[Levin] The reasons, however, remain, and it is here that there are a number of very interesting points. I think that worthy of attention in this connection is something published by the WALL STREET JOURNAL on relations with the allies. It writes that relations now between the United States and its West European partners on a whole number of issues have become considerably exacerbated.

It rebukes some of them, then it rebukes others, then comes to the conclusion that none of the sides is without fault, and all of them must set to business energetically if the West wants to make up for the damage that has been done to it. But the main weight, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, of that burden lies with the leaders of the alliance; in other words with the United States. The United States has lost the feeling of its role. The further weakening of the military positions of the United States in the world is forcing the United States gradually to lose its prevalence on the international scene. In addition, the United States is showing hesitation and lack of resolve in its leadership of world affairs.

[Bovin] This subject is well known. The Americans whine all the time that they are losing everywhere, and they long all the time for the former imperial times. That quotation simply confirms this.

[Levin] And it is precisely Western Europe that shudders at U.S. aggressiveness, while certain U.S. circles imply that it is in stepping up that aggressiveness that the key to solving problems lies.

[Shishlin] I think that it would be correct to assess the situation today like this. Even in the capitalist world there is evidence of quite open realization of the fact that an end must be put to the increase in tension. And this realization is leading to the fact that there is taking place essentially...

[Bovin] Although not in Washington; in Washington this idea has not yet come to full maturity.

[Shishlin] That is exactly what I wanted to say. There is taking place an intensive political dialogue. And in this connection the invitation to take part in a broad dialogue which was issued in the Polish capital at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, we can now say, has definitely been heard.

[Levin] I would also say that the initiative by the participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who proposed that a summit meeting of the heads of state of all parts of the world be held in the near future, is attracting great interest, too. As you will remember, comrades, the session of the Political Consultative Committee in the Polish capital put forward the proposal that such a meeting be held so that its participants might focus their attention on a problem which disturbs both the European peoples and all mankind, the problem of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. And I think, for example, that the statement by (Jean Ableau), the representative of the French Government, that President Giscard d'Estaing of France had come out with the idea of holding a conference of the heads of state and government of the main world powers to examine crises in the world runs in the same direction. Those directions are not identical, but at the same time there is a certain consonance between them.

[Shishlin] It would, of course, be a very good thing if that invitation to take part in a constructive dialogue on the basis of specific, constructive ideas were heard in the United States too.

[Levin] So far this has not happened, but life goes on and life shows that the world is nonetheless searching for ways of solving complex problems, the very difficult problems which have arisen recently, by means of political settlement.

That, as a matter of fact, is one of the decisive factors in the development of international relations today. How that process will continue in the future will be shown, among other things, by the visit of Schmidt and Genscher to the Soviet Union. It will also be possible to judge this from the results of the Venice meeting of the big seven capitalist countries. These, however, are events of the future so, as they say, we shall see what we shall see.

TASS REPORTS VOTE AGAINST UN COUNCIL MICRONESIA DOCUMENTS

ID131717 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 13, TASS--The United States grossly violated the commitments it assumed to the international community to prepare Micronesia, a Trust Territory of the Pacific islands, that is under the United States temporary administration since 1947, for a transition of self-determination.

Speeches by representatives of Micronesia's population at the session of the Trusteeship Council that ended at the United Nations headquarters showed that the economy of the Trust Territory is in a state of chronic economic crisis resulting from complete financial and commercial dependence on the United States.

It was stressed at the session that Washington sought over decades to gear to its own strategic interests the vast territory of these islands that are lying thousands of miles away from the coasts of the United States. Micronesia has now been actually turned into the Pentagon's place d'armes which constitutes a threat not only to the local population but also to neighboring states. As the mandate of the United States for the administering of the territory is running out (1980-1981), Washington, contrary to the United Nations Charter, to the agreement on trusteeship and to the norms of international law is actually speeding up the process of partitioning the territory and its annexation. The United States is thus arbitrarily replacing Micronesia's status of a Trust Territory with a colonial status.

But these obvious facts were not reflected in the final documents which the delegation of the United States, backed by Britain and France, managed to impose on the United Nations' Trusteeship Council. These documents bypass the most acute questions of the situation in Micronesia, whitewash the real situation to justify illegal actions of the United States as an administering power.

Therefore, the delegation of the USSR voted against the final documents of the session. "The people of Micronesia," said Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov, "has the inalienable right to self-determination including the creation of its own independent state. The main task of the United Nations' Trusteeship Council is, as before, to promote the creation of the necessary conditions that would enable the people of that Trust Territory to exercise this right without outside interference."

"The Soviet Union is in favour of the people of Micronesia exercising the rights that are stemming from the United Nations Charter and from the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples," the Soviet representative said.

PONOMAREV CONTRASTS NATO, WARSAW PACT APPROACHES TO DETENTE

LD131045 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "Detente: Struggle Between Two Lines"]

[Text] Two diametrically opposed lines of international politics can be clearly traced in the world arena. One is aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening detente and ensuring the peoples' reliable security. The other is aimed at hiking the arms race and other militarist preparations still more powerfully, at undermining detente and returning mankind to the time of the cold war and nuclear brinkmanship. The former line is persistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states; it meets with the support of all progressive forces and all sensible people. The latter is adhered to with manic obstinacy above all by the U.S. ruling circles, the leaders of the aggressive NATO bloc and all those who are connected with the sinister military-industrial complex and also by the Beijing leaders who have openly embarked on the path of hegemonism and militarism.

The struggle between these lines represents a constant element in international life. It has recently begun to appear particularly prominently since the forces of imperialism and reaction embarked on the path of undermining everything positive achieved in the seventies and brought matters to the sharp deterioration of the situation in the world arena.

But the more markedly the situation deteriorates and the more strongly the clouds gather over the peoples' peaceful future, then the greater the significance attaching to the noble activity of the USSR and the other socialist countries in strengthening international and above all European security. This was shown particularly graphically by the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw.

Only 3 weeks have elapsed since the end of the conference. However, even during this brief time its tremendous significance and the mobilizing force of the documents adopted at it have been manifested fully.

The declaration, statement and other materials of the conference give an in-depth assessment of the present situation in Europe and throughout the world and advance and substantiate many major initiatives. With their implementation the peoples link their hopes for overcoming the present crisis in international relations and for further intensifying detente. The decisions of the Warsaw conference of the Political Consultative Committee lends it new impetus--that is the unanimous opinion of all honest people in the world.

Among the proposals set forth in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration on a special place is occupied by the proposal to hold a summit meeting in the very near future of leaders of states of all parts of the world. The attention of those taking part in this meeting should focus on setting the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. Major significance would also attach to a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament which Poland suggests holding in Warsaw. This initiative, approved by all those taking part in the Warsaw conference, could serve to elaborate specific steps aimed at halting the arms race in Europe and would create favorable preconditions for resolving the disarmament problem.

In assessing the present-day international situation those taking part in the Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw came to the conclusion that the actions of the United States and other NATO countries aimed at disrupting the existing military equilibrium in Europe and their attempts to pursue a "from a position of strength" policy are particularly alarming and dangerous. [paragraph continues]

The most dangerous actions include the NATO bloc leadership's decision to produce a new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them on the territory of a number of West European countries. That is why such great significance attaches to elaborating an accord on medium-range nuclear missile weapons. In order to begin negotiations on this subject just one thing is needed--the repeal of the NATO decision to produce new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them in West Europe or at least the halting of its implementation.

A voice calling for peace--that was how the world's progressive public assessed the decision of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference. Sober-minded figures in the West were also obliged to admit the great positive significance of these decisions. Even a number of bourgeois press organs assessed the results of the conference as the start of a new era in the struggle to consolidate detente or, as Western observers like to put it, the signal for the latest peace offensive by the Soviet Union and its allies. "A universal desire to preserve Europe as a unique oasis of detente prevailed in Warsaw," the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote.

Indeed, it is precisely to Europe that the Warsaw Pact countries pay paramount attention. Why? Because World Wars I and II began on this continent, because the two military organizations of the aggressive NATO bloc and the defensive alliance or socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact--confront each other directly here. At the same time, of course, the Warsaw Pact countries advocate the intensification of detente not only in Europe but also throughout the world. That is their firm line.

The Warsaw meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing convincingly showed that despite the intrigues of the enemies of peace and the peoples' security, detente remains the focus of the concerns of the leaders of these countries with different social systems. And that is understandable: It is an objective historical process, expresses the dictate of the times and incorporates the aspirations of all people of the World.

But those who reflect the interests of the most bellicose circles of imperialism do not deem it necessary to take this irrefutable fact into account. The world press has already frequently drawn parallels between the Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw and the sessions of the leading NATO organs held at the same time in Brussels. The organizers of these sessions have spared no effort to discredit the Soviet Union's policy and thereby try to justify the steps they have outlined for further building up militarist preparations. Here the participants in the sessions, yielding to pressure from Washington, discussed specific steps to force on military preparations not only in NATO's "sphere of operation" but also far beyond its borders--above all in the Indian Ocean and Near and Middle East region.

The same line--the line of antidetente--was continued by the participants in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session which has just ended in the Norwegian city of Bodo. The press has reported that the session discussed specific plans for the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Britain and Italy. Moreover, the United States raised the question of stockpiling chemical warfare weapons in the NATO countries' armies. Thus the essence of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's decisions comes down to the further forcing on of the nuclear missile arms race in Europe and the elaboration of dangerous plans to produce other types of weapons of mass destruction.

But the West's militarist circles believe that even this is not enough. Calls are again being heard increasingly loudly for the start of the production of the neutron weapon and its supply to the NATO troops. For instance, U.S. Gen B Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, recently made such a demand. "I would like," he said, "enhanced radiation warheads to be created and adopted in Europe."

This fact--one of many--shows once again that it is U.S. imperialism which is acting as the pioneer of a new round of the arms race and the main culprit in the aggravation of tension. It is precisely from across the Atlantic that the course toward antidetente is being dictated.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states counter such a dangerous course with a firm and principled policy. This policy was clearly formulated in the peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the program directives of the other fraternal parties. The struggle for its implementation is the core of the actions of the socialist countries in the international arena. The conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw and the documents adopted at it are an important milestone on the path of the implementation of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy course.

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN COMMITTEE DEBATE ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD141002 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 14, (TASS)--The session of the special committee on the question of the Indian Ocean ended at the U.N. headquarters.

The present session coincided with the massive escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. It is significant that it was exactly the U.S. delegation that made the greatest efforts to hamper the committee's work and to prevent it from starting immediately preparing a conference on the drafting of an agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. However, a resolute rebuff was issued to those attempts of Washington.

"The USSR at one with all other states is ready to press for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean," Soviet representative Lev Mendelevich said. He emphasized that the elimination of foreign military bases in the area is the key question in the creation of a zone of peace.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON CYPRUS

LD141358 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--An end to all foreign military presence is the chief prerequisite for settling the Cyprus problem to promote simultaneously the cause of detente and security in the Mediterranean. This was the message behind a discussion in the U.N. Security Council over the situation in Cyprus. It was stressed that at settlement in Cyprus was to be founded on securing a true independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the country and strict respect for its non-alignment policy.

Cyprus's Permanent Representative Andreas Mavrommatis spoke against any attempts to divide the island into zones.

The GDR Permanent Representative Peter Florin said there was a serious threat to Cyprus which stemmed primarily from U.S. rulers' reliance on military force in attempts to broaden their sphere of influence in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. That was why the GDR came out for a demilitarization of Cyprus, Peter Florin said.

The Soviet Union, the USSR Permanent Representative Oleg Troyanovskiy said, condemns resolutely all foreign interference in Cyprus's internal affairs, and all attempts to infringe upon the republic's sovereignty and solve the Cyprus issue behind its people's back and in the way external imperialist forces would like it. It was essential, he said, to stop all maneuvering whose aim is to use the unsettled situation on the island in order to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprian state.

Possible positive results of intercommunity negotiations should be reflected by either decisions of the U.N. Security Council or an international conference under the U.N. auspices, the USSR permanent representative stressed. The Soviet Union is convinced, he said, that such a conference might be a major factor in a just and stable settlement of the Cyprus problem and an alleviation of the situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

A resolution adopted by the U.N. Security Council called on immediate renewal of talks between the communities, which were stopped a year ago, to bring about positive solutions.

The Security Council approved a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus, to expire on December 15.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AFGHANISTAN

ID282232 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 28 May 80

["Dispute in Islamabad"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 28 (TASS)--"The latest session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad showed on the whole a "more moderate stand" with regard to the events in Afghanistan than the January session of the Islamic Conference Organization", writes the weekly NEW TIMES. The weekly notes that a number of delegations (of Syria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, the PLO) declared firmly against speculations concerning the situation in Afghanistan, when some delegations led by the Pakistan delegation, exerted a lot of efforts to carry the conference along the wrong road by imposing the discussion of the invented "Afghan question", while the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was denied the right to participate in the conference.

On the majority of other items, the participants in the conference showed unanimity of views, realising correctly what is the source of the threat to the freedom of nations, the NEW TIMES stresses. They condemned resolutely Israel's expansionist policy, the separate threat in Camp David. Islamic countries condemned as strongly the U.S. military aggression against Iran, the use of force and sanctions against Iran.

CARTER STATEMENT TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMITTEE SCORED

ID131734 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 13, TASS--U.S. President Carter sent to the Democratic Party Platform Committee a statement which sums up the performance of his administration and charts new objectives for the home and foreign policy for the future.

The message says that when President Carter came into office four years ago the most dangerous threat to the United States' security was the profound disillusionment and mistrust of the American people in its government. The very term "national security" became synonymous with the abuse of power, deceit and violation of public trust. The policy from positions of strength, the President admits, had brought into being a suspicion and in some respects a negative attitude.

This evidently explains the electoral tactics of the would-be President four years ago when, wishing to get elected, he criticized the Republican administration for the Pentagon's "record" budget and promised, for his party, to cut military spending by 3-4 billion dollars and to convert the means released to urgent social problems.

As can be seen from the statement by Carter all this was nothing but an electoral manoeuvre. From the very first year of Carter's incumbency, the statement says, the United States, together with NATO, to develop a long-term programme calling for an annual three per cent increase in military spending in real terms. [sentence as received] Already during the first year, President Carter also decided that the United States needed a more powerful strategic potential and a broader strategic policy. In this connection, a decision was taken to deploy a system of new intercontinental ballistic missiles MX and to set up the rapid deployment force.

The message further says that the most visible result of this broad effort was the December 1979 decision to deploy U.S. the Pershing II nuclear missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe. On its part, the President says, the administration has sharply increased military spending and the strength of U.S. troops in Western Europe as a result of which by the end of 1981 U.S. forces there will be 25 thousand men stronger than when the present administration took office.

J. Carter's statement has again revealed the complete failure of the Washington administration's attempt to justify its departure from the policy of detente and the whipping up of the arms race by references to the events in Afghanistan. The course of reviving the "policy from positions of strength" and the hegemonist claims to the role of a "world policeman" was embarked upon by the present U.S. administration long before the Afghan events-- from the very first year of its assumption of power as is now admitted quite unambiguously by the presidential statement.

As a result, instead of relieving the "burden of military spending" promised to American voters, the Carter administration has increased them one and a half times over the level which characterized the previous administration. In this year alone, the budget appropriated for the arms race is 12 billion dollars more than last year, while spending on national programmes has been cut by 17 billion dollars.

Kozyakov Comment

LD140154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] In his statement sent to the election program committee of the Democratic Party, President Carter mentioned, among other things, the problem of Soviet-American relations. Our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov comments.

As one examines the President's statement on American-Soviet relations it's interesting to consider the international situation in which it was made. Many leading countries are now seeking ways to resolve tension on the international scene and consolidate international relaxation which has become so firmly entrenched and which is of such vital importance for all mankind.

An important part of that search was the recent summit meeting between President Leonid Brezhnev and the French president, Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing. Part of that search is also the coming visit to Moscow of the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, scheduled for the end of the month. In recent time the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies have launched new initiatives on the problem of disarmament, for calling a summit meeting of heads of government in all parts of the world, for promoting international relaxation and for broader international cooperation.

In this situation it would appear that the United States would want to make its own positive contribution to this search because universal peace is as important for Americans as for all other nations. But the United States administration clearly ignores this international search for ways of reducing tension in the world. The administration instead favors moves that can only lead to confrontation, ignoring the risk of complicating international relations to an even greater extent. Anyhow, this is the impression one gets from reading President Carter's latest statement which I mentioned in the beginning.

The President said he was hopeful that one fine day United States-Soviet relations will be consolidated and will become more productive. He said he's in favor of genuine relaxation of tension which brings equal benefits to the United States and the Soviet Union. These optimistic statements are followed practically in the same breath by some absolutely unfounded charges against the Soviet side. The United States President repeats unfounded charges of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and speaks of an external threat to the Persian Gulf region. These are the charges that had been chosen by the administration as an excuse for stepping up the arms race, for boosting the military budget and for firing up anti-Soviet feelings in America. The President has in fact repeated his former allegations which were at the root of current international complications.

The presidential statement contains a three-point plan of a settlement with the Soviet Union. However, it's easily seen that the practical implementation of each of these points is obstructed by the stand taken by the American side. The plan declares that the Soviet Union must pull out troops from Afghanistan. This, however, depends on the readiness of the American administration to end its undeclared war against the people of that country. The reasons for the presence of a limited Soviet troops contingent in Afghanistan will cease to exist when the United States and also China and Britain stop arming mercenaries in Pakistan and sending them across the border into Afghanistan.

The United States administration should also provide guarantees against any foreign interference in the affairs of the Afghan people in the future. These proposals, formulated by the Government of Afghanistan, are fully supported by the Soviet Union.

The second point of President Carter's plan calls for consolidating the positions of America's friends and allies. But what is the practical meaning of this call? Does it provide for extending even more the existing network of military bases around the Soviet Union? Or is this a call for siting some 600 advance American missiles in Western Europe which should be targeted at the USSR? In any case, this call is yet another manifestation of the policy from strength which can only obstruct a normalisation of American-Soviet relations.

And there is obviously nothing accidental about the fact that the ratification of SALT II at the first opportunity is the last to be mentioned in the United States President's plan. We are know that the Washington policy makers have done all they could to wreck SALT II and postpone indefinitely its coming into force and the call for its ratification at the first opportunity is something very vague, not to mention the fact that some of the SALT II provisions may soon become outdated.

Experience proves that the task of strengthening peace, of promoting international cooperation and international security requires a practical and consistent approach. And this is not what the Carter administration can (?claim) to offer now. Its approach is (?so stained) with anti-Sovietism which is the hallmark of the cold war and not of international relaxation.

ZORIN VIEWS REASONS FOR U.S. LACK OF CONFIDENCE

LD151033 Moscow World Service in English 0001 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] And now here is Moscow viewpoint by Valentin Zorin:

At a recent press conference President Carter made a statement you won't often hear from a head of the United States. Mr Carter admitted that in the United States there's widespread lack of confidence. People are not sure about their future. The President said people lack confidence in many government institutions. Americans have lost their confidence in the government, in the system of free enterprise, and in the media. As for the press and Congress, the President insisted that trust in them is even lower than trust in the White House.

Apparently the President had serious reasons for making such gloomy statements. But he turned right around and said he doesn't agree with this evaluation of the situation and believes the lack of confidence is unwarranted. Mr Carter then proceeded to talk about the economic, political, and military power of the United States. But despite Mr Carter's opinion, pessimism in America is widespread. Recently I read an interview with a prominent American economist, the director of the Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn. Prof Kahn also talked about the crisis of confidence and said that the American people truly feel alienated and powerless. He said the decline of the United States is obvious to all, and talked in detail about the economic difficulties the United States is having. He noted that at the end of the last world war the United States was responsible for about half the world's gross output. At present because of developments in Europe and Japan the situation has changed radically. Now the United States accounts for 25 percent of world output. By the end of the century Prof Kahn predicts that number will drop to 20 percent. He claimed that labor productivity in the United States is much less than in Japan and West European countries, and spendable incomes of average Americans are about the same as they were 15 or 17 years ago.

I would like to add that the American economy is once again enduring a serious depression. Inflation is at a record high and mass unemployment has become chronic. I can't judge whether the director of the Hudson Institute is justified in pessimistically predicting the decline of the United States. [Words indistinct] estimation is not justified. The United States is a powerful country with talented and hardworking people and are responsible for some of the finest accomplishments in science, culture and economics. Americans who built the sophisticated machinery used on the moon surface and who have made great discoveries in science are not products of an America that is in decline.

It is another matter, however, if we are talking about the vices of the system based on exploitation of the majority by the few, a system that allows a handful of self-seeking people to continue speeding up a wasteful arms race to the detriment of the majority. I would not talk about a decline in America whose vital forces are far from exhausted. Here I just can't agree with Prof Kahn. I'd rather note the vices of a system which is the source of growing disillusionment in the United States, disillusionment that President Carter discussed at the press conference I've mentioned. Of course, that crude idealistic image of the United States that American propaganda would have the rest of the world believe has nothing to do with reality. This is not so much because of economic difficulties in the United States, although these problems are serious enough. It is because of the vices in the political system in which corruption is the rule and the day after elections politicians forget about their solemn promises to voters.

In recent years Americans have been talking a lot about human rights, asserting that these rights are violated in other countries, and faithfully protected in the United States. But people who are deprived of the most basic of human rights, the right to a job, security in old age, equal rights of men and women, health care and education: These people end up being disillusioned with their society, and as President Carter maintains, they lack confidence in their future.

It is definitely easier to preach to other countries than to do something to instill in Americans a feeling of confidence in the future. After all, people can't live on promises. Perhaps instead of wasting effort to slander other countries, Washington should worry less about the prosperity of the military-industrial complex and more about the needs of millions of working people in America. Then the President would not have to sound the alarm about a lack of confidence in the government and the system, and the leading ideologists in America would not have to panic about the decline in America.

Extraordinary national arrogance on the one hand and panic on the other will not help solve the nation's problems. America is certainly facing grave and complex problems, but the solutions are not to be found in the arms race and in interference in the affairs of other countries, or in arrogant boasting, but in a concerted effort for peace and real social justice.

MUSKIE SPEECH ON MIDEAST PEACE WARNS ALLIES

LD131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 10 June TASS--At the Washington Press Club, U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie delivered a speech which was wholly devoted to what he termed "prospects for peace in the Middle East."

As emerges from E. Muskie's words, the United States and its partners in the Camp David deal do not intend fulfilling the basic condition for a universal, just settlement in the Middle East--to satisfy the generally acknowledged right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and sovereignty and to set up of their own independent state. The secretary of state tried to replace this fundamental right of the Palestinian people, enshrined in UN decisions, by scanty "self-determination within the framework of regional autonomy," which de facto preserves the Israeli regime of occupation. The fact that the U.S. secretary of state has again ruled out the possibility of recognizing the PLO--the generally recognized plenipotentiary representative of the Arab people of Palestine--or of conducting any sort of negotiations with it indicates the anti-Arab nature of the Camp David "settlement." Moreover, E. Muskie stressed that the United States "will oppose any attempt to use the present negotiations to lay the foundations of an independent Palestinian state."

It is thought here that this warning is directed toward the United States' European allies who have decided to launch their own initiatives on this issue.

CARTER OPPOSES PLO PARTICIPATION IN PEACE TALKS

ID151558 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 15, TASS--In an interview with representatives of the American Jewish Press Association, the United States President Carter stated that, he comes out against participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in any talks on a Middle East settlement. The President said the USA would not negotiate with the PLO and would not recognize the PLO's status. He said the USA avoids any mention of the PLO as a negotiating partner.

The statement by the U.S. President indicates that while in every way talking of human rights, he in essence denies these rights to the four million Palestinian people expelled from their age-old land by the Israeli aggressors. Thereby Carter confirmed that the Washington administration continues resolutely to oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state and does not intend to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization or maintain any official contacts with it.

President Carter's statement cannot be described in any other way than as an indicator that the White House will continue counting in the Middle East on militarist Israel and on the As-Sadat regime which claim the role of regional gendarmes zealously safeguarding the U.S. imperialist interests in the area.

MOTIVES IN ATTACKING CLARK TRIP TO IRAN EXPLORED

ID160909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vernikov "Rejoinder": "All the Sins on Clark's Head..."]

[Text] It looks as though some people in Washington are now prepared to throw caution to the winds in heaping their own sins on the head of former U.S. Attorney General R. Clark. What sin has been committed by a man who has already formally retired from state affairs and what has he done to arouse the present administration's anger? It transpires that his sedition lies in the fact that, despite the official ban, Clark, together with nine other Americans, traveled to Iran to the recent international conference held in Tehran to investigate U.S. aggressive actions against that country.

Now, on his return home, he is threatened with prosecution and possibly, according to U.S. newspapers quoting authoritative White House spokesmen, imprisonment. Actually, Clark knew this might be the outcome even before his trip--initially attempts were made to dissuade him pleasantly and then they began to hint unambiguously that no one, not even a former attorney general, is allowed to violate a presidential veto and that this "disobedience" would not go unpunished. None of Clark's arguments regarding the expediency of the trip, which might ultimately lead to the release of the U.S. hostages, were accepted.

You can hardly suspect naivety in the former attorney general who supposed that it would all come down to references to the right of freedom of movement. He of all people is well aware of how human rights are observed in the United States! Obviously Clark hoped that he would be able to bring from Tehran some encouraging news about the deadlocked case of the release of the U.S. diplomats accused of espionage against Iran and this would overshadow the violation of the President's veto.

He has now obviously realized that he had formerly failed to understand a great deal. And it is by no means a case of violating the ban on travel to Iran. The point lies in something else, which the administration's representatives prefer not to talk about out loud but which is undoubtedly the main thing.

R. Clark's participation in the work of the conference and the documents he has brought out of Tehran may expose flagrant U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs during the many years the former shah was in power and they may become known to the U.S. public, and that really is dangerous.

Actually this has long been no secret to anyone. But published in the U.S. press and moreover obtained from a former attorney general, these documents would undoubtedly have a bombshell effect on U.S. public opinion--after all to this day all accusations leveled against the United States of the CIA's impudent interference in Iran's internal affairs have been made out to be "communist propaganda" and "Khomeyni intrigues." The present administration's propaganda machine in that case, the White House argued to all appearances, would be in a grave position.

These documents could shed genuine light on a great deal. Primarily on who is really to blame in the delay in resolving the hostages issue. And that means that the points gained from playing on this problem during the election campaign would not be so important. Moreover, Washington fears, not without justification, that the revelation of these explosive documents would become a sort of Watergate for the present administration.

So it is striving with all its might to heap its sins on Clark's head and is hurling thunder and lightning at him, even accusing him of "betraying national interests." But where is the betrayal? Is it not in the involuntary exposure of U.S. "freedoms" and human "rights"?

Confiscation of Participants' Documents

LD160916 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 16, TASS--The customs of the International John F. Kennedy Airport last night confiscated some documents from the former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark who took part in the international conference on U.S. aggressive actions against Iran in Tehran. Ramsey Clark told a press conference at the airport that seven pamphlets which contained copies of the 1906 Iranian Constitution and several other things were confiscated.

Documents had been earlier confiscated from other three Americans who took part in the Tehran conference. They were going to make these documents public. According to Los Angeles lawyer Leonard Wineglass, one of the participants in the conference, there is irrefutable proof of interference by some staff members of the U.S. Embassy, detained in Iran, in the affairs of that country. Clark and nine other Americans took part in the conference in defiance of U.S. President Carter's ban.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON INTENTIONS OF STRIKE FORCE

NC141959 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Dear listeners: Washington continues its propaganda and threatening acts against Iran. These acts are led by President Carter, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, and the President's adviser in national security affairs, Brzezinski. According to reports appearing some time ago in the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, Carter has approved a plan calling for the use of Egyptian territory as a base for its so-called strike force.

III. 16 Jun 80

A 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

The U.S. Defense Department wants to use Oman's territory for the same purpose. But what do American politicians and generals mean by the strike force and against whom will it be used? The view shared by American militarists was brought up by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and by Brzezinski. In this plan, they favor the stationing of American Armed Forces in U.S. military bases situated near Iran and other oil-producing countries which do not want to accept America's illogical demands and diktat. The Pentagon, that is, America's Defense Department, wants to use these bases to carry out lightning attacks against the territories and populations of countries which are not America's appendage. Brown flagrantly said in the U.S. Senate that an appropriate U.S. military presence should exist in tense regions of the world, or in the vicinity of such regions, to secure the rapid deployment of American forces to these regions should the need arise.

As we know, the Pentagon has formed a complete network of such bases in Oman and Israel. Now Egyptian territory is being turned into a large military base for preparing military action against Iran. President as-Sadat has openly admitted that Egyptian territory was used as a base during the recent subversive attacks by the U.S. Air Force against Iran.

It is very clear that America's view on use of force is a colonialist and aggressive view and is the same view held by all aggressors. It is known as the big stick. This view is aimed at crushing the national-democratic revolution of Iran, Afghanistan and of other developing countries by the use of force and by arms.

An employee of the Political Research Institute of Washington, Clark, in revealing the aggressive nature of this view wrote: The Pentagon's strike force is assigned to attack other countries and to occupy them if there is a change in the political situation.

Dear listeners: The American imperialists act in this treacherous way and trample on all the norms and regulations of international law, on sovereign rights, and on the independence of other countries and nations. Iran's leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, in his message to the Iranian nation stated that the leaders of the United States, who claim to be playing the role of the so-called defenders of human rights and of the independence of nations, should be handed over to the International Court on charges of planning the armed attack against Iran. This act by the American leaders is contrary to all international norms, regulations and laws.

The head of the Soviet delegation to the international conference studying America's aggression against Iran, which recently closed in Tehran, Academician Sergeyev, said: The Soviet people decisively condemn America's intervention and the obscene violation of Iran's sovereign rights and independence and express their support for the Iranian nation's undisputed right to independently, and without foreign intervention, determine its future. We believe that all plots by imperialists against Iran will meet certain defeat. A unity of action by all anti-imperialist forces will secure this victory.

THREATS TO IRAN MAY FURTHER DAMAGE U.S. INTERESTS

LD141922 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--The United States did not draw any lesson from the anti-Iranian military venture which ended in a disgraceful failure. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, Washington discusses ways to exert additional pressure on Iran including a naval blockade and possibly the mining of off-shore waters.

The newspaper warns that this is a risky enterprise. It is very unlikely that additional pressure will help release the American hostages while it is impossible to predict the real consequences of such steps, the newspaper continues. They may well cause a greater damage to the national interests of the United States.

In an interview to Italian journalists on the eve of a top-level summit in Venice, the U.S. President was again threatening Iran for its refusal to submit to U.S. dictate. At the same time the White House leader claimed that the United States was supporting a peaceful solution as though there had been no military threats to Iran or no gangster raid into its territory.

Jimmy Carter said the United States was not considering using military measures against Iran. But the White House Press Secretary Powell who spoke next was in a hurry to explain the position of his chief stressing that what the President meant was only the present moment. In general, this way of action remained in force and would be used in case of necessity, said Powell warning the correspondents that it would be a mistake to conclude that the United States renounced the use of force against Iran.

In another interview, President Carter told a group of provincial newspaper editors that he would use his coming trip to Western Europe to increase international pressures on the Iranian Government. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that a high-ranking representative of the U.S. administration said Carter would try to make a united front with the allies at the Venice meeting, primarily in regard to Iran.

CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO PLUNDER IRANIAN MONEY

LD140722 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

Calls are coming from the Capitol Hill to dip the hand into the U.S. banks which are holding Iranian assets and to start plundering the money belonging to the people of Iran. The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress adopted a resolution which fully approves of the recent bandit raid into Iran and advises to defreeze the Iranian assets in the U.S. banks frozen by President Carter to pay financial claims of U.S. citizens to Iran. It is hard to believe and yet it is a fact: It turns out that the participants in the U.S. armed raid on Iran and the relatives of the eight U.S. servicemen who died in the operation are in a position to make some "claims". Really the cynicism of U.S. politicians is unparalleled!

Now it is not only the Washington administration, but congressmen too who have their eye on the eight billion dollars belonging to Iran. Let us recall that way back in April this year President Carter took steps to win congressional support for authority to pay reparations to the hostages and their families from Iranian assets frozen in the United States. And now the number of the people hankering after Iranian money is growing. U.S. expansionist policy abounds with instances when Uncle Sam unceremoniously shifted the financial burdens connected with his predatory activities in other countries to the shoulders of those whom he was robbing. The practice shows that despite all zigzags and turns in its policy the White House and now U.S. Congress, too, firmly adhere to this rule, this time with regard to the Iranian assets.

REPORTS ON 'RED FLAG' MILITARY EXERCISES IN NEVADA

LD131456 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] San Francisco, June 13, TASS--A first group of paratroopers landed in a desert area assigned for the creation of an advance post of a landing force. In several minutes time a military transport plane C-130 made a landing. 44 fully-armed commandoes jumped out of the plane. Their aim was to ensure the defence of the advance post. Then two more C-130 planes landed, bringing troops and military equipment. This is how new exercises of the U.S. military codenamed "Red Flag" were started in desert areas of Nevada whose landscape is similar to that of countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area. The exercises are held in conditions close to those of actual combat. Taking part in the exercises are several hundred servicemen, planes and other military equipment from 46 military bases situated in the United States territory. Commenting on the exercises, observers note that the piratic attack on Iran was prepared early this year at a secret range near the Air Base Nellis in the same area of Nevada.

New York, June 13, TASS--The "Red Flag" exercises are held by units that are part of the "rapid deployment force" that is now being created by the United States, the mobile shock force with a numerical strength of 110 thousand envisaged for armed interference in various parts of the world. This was stated by the N.B.C. television company in its reportage from a military range in Nevada State. The C.B.S. television company, too, pointed out that the aim of the exercises in Nevada is the training of the personnel of the "rapid deployment corps".

The N.B.C. notes that the Pentagon decided to give broad publicity to these exercises and invited several tens of American journalists for their coverage. The television company stresses that the U.S. Department of Defence wishes to assure the public that the failure of the recent military action in Iran was accidental and that the United States is capable of staging such operations.

U.S. RESUMING ARMS SHIPMENTS TO PAKISTAN

LD131546 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 13, TASS--According to reports from reliable sources, the United States are resuming military supplies to Pakistan, including tanks, artillery systems and spare parts for military equipment. The U.S. administration is timing these shipments with the intensification of the activities by Afghan counter-revolutionary forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

According to informed sources, Pakistan will receive 900 million dollars from Saudi Arabia for arms purchases.

In June the United States plans to supply Pakistan through Saudi Arabia with another consignment of armaments. Planned for the purpose are 8 Jidda-Islamabad flights of C-130 military-transport planes.

Pakistani leaders consider that the U.S. decision on supplies of weapons has to do with the fact that the United States and China have lately been pushing Pakistan into a further military rapprochement with Beijing on an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan basis. It is pointed out that this idea of rapprochement has the approval of Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq.

According to reports from the same sources, the Chinese have promised to increase the number of Chinese instructors sent to Pakistan for training the bandit units with the view to expanding the armed intervention against Afghanistan.

PENTAGON ASSIGNS INCREASED ROLE TO JAPANESE MILITARY

LD132155 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 13 TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Viktorov writes:

In its aggressive global strategy the Pentagon assigns an increasingly more noticeable role to the Japanese armed forces.

To the Pentagon it seems already insufficient that on the territory of Japan there are more than 100 American military bases and structures, about 40,000 officers and men. For it is not sufficient that along with the Island of Okinawa which in actual fact is wholly taken up by American military bases and structures, Japan has been turned into a U.S. unsinkable aircraft-carrier, from where Washington at any time can transfer its "prompt deployment corps" to any hot point of the world, be that Middle, Near or Far East.

There is every indication that in Washington they decided to intensify Japan's role as an advanced post of American troops in the Pacific. Therefore, the United States has lately been intensively demanding that Tokyo should give more active support for American military plans. In the opinion of the present American administration, this support should manifest itself in direct participation of Japanese armed forces in "joint operation" including abroad. Washington and those reactionary Japanese circles, which share its designs, overtly flout the Japanese constitution which bans Japan's participation in military operations abroad. And now the Pentagon and the Japan Defence Agency, according to reports from Tokyo, started drawing up plans of such "joint operations".

Whom these operations are directed against? It turns out that the aim of these operations is "to oppose some mythical attack of Soviet troops on Japan", though the Soviet Union is known to have never threatened and is not going to threaten that country. Moreover they are ready to spread these "joint operations" to other countries of the Far East in case of "emergency circumstances".

One more circumstance is conspicuous in dangerous designs of American and Japanese generals. According to reports of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, the leadership of the Japan Defence Agency expressed the intention "not to submit these plans for consideration of the cabinet of ministers and not to make them public".

It is absolutely obvious that the Japanese Defence Agency decided to act on the sly. Knowing well about abroad anti-war sentiments in the country, they want to put the Japanese people to fait accompli, linking Japan with Washington's aggressive policy with the help of plans of "joint operations".

Joining hands with the Pentagon, hit by militarist fever, in its provocative designs which are extremely dangerous to peace, the Japanese "hawks" play with fire. It is obvious that peace and security of Japan can be ensured not through building up military psychosis to please the Pentagon's adventurist plans, but through the sound, peaceful policy aimed at maintaining goodneighbourly relations with all countries of the region.

JAPAN'S AMATEUR SPORTS DAMAGED BY 'PHANTOM' OLYMPIC DELEGATION

OW131223 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Tsvetov Tokyo dispatch]

[Text] A phantom Olympic delegation with 246 athletes and staff members was named by the Japan Olympic Committee [JOC] yesterday and phantom certificates, phantom badges and awards were presented to these phantom delegation members. Our Tokyo correspondent, Tsvetov, has filed the following report:

There is no getting around the impression that the JOC's gesture aims at carrying out counterpropaganda and at making fools of people. These Japanese athletes have worked hard for the past 4 years with their minds set on the Olympic games and what they crave is certainly not phantom badges. What the athletes want are genuine medals, symbols of having achieved strength and skills. Their dream, however, was shattered by the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation [JAAF] and the JOC under pressure from the Carter administration and the Japanese Government. Their last hope was shattered by Katsuji Shibata, JOC chairman, who refused to sign the application for individual participation by the Japanese women's volleyball team. If Shibata had agreed to sign the application, the Japanese women's volleyball team would have been admitted to the Olympic games and its members would have been honored with genuine medals instead of phantom badges.

Kenzo Komoto, JAAF president, said at the press conference held on 27 March that no committee member would oppose athletes' (individual participation) in the Olympic games. However, it turned out that among Japan's amateur sports officials, Komoto, was the one who was most actively engaged in opposing Japan's participation in the Olympic games. It was none other than Komoto himself who subjugated himself to pressure from the government and acted as the government's obedient mouthpiece in supporting the government's plots against Japan's amateur sports and Japan's participation in the Olympic games.

At the JOC session held on 24 May, I witnessed Komoto flatly prohibiting a committee member, who favored Olympic participation, from taking the floor. Thanks to Komoto's cooperation, the Japanese Government was able to deal a heavy blow to Japan's Olympic athletes as well as to all sports fans in Japan.

According to rumor, Yasuhiro Yamashita, Japan's judo hopeful, intentionally broke his leg in a match to avoid possible individual participation in the Olympics. A rumor is certainly unreliable. However, it removes all doubt that the "leg" of Japan's amateur sports has obviously been broken by the government under unreasonable pressure from Washington and with the assistance of a small number of amateur sports officials. In an effort to comfort Japanese athletes, these amateur sports officials presented phantom souvenirs to the athletes.

It will not be long before judo champion Yamashita will recover from his injury and once again take part in judo matches, but it will be quite a long time before Japan's amateur sports will recover from the injury inflicted by the Japanese ruling circles.

III. 16 Jun 80

C 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

LD131303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Today, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting in the Kremlin with Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian Republic, who is in Moscow on his way to Prague to take part in the work of the 34th CEMA session.

A conversation took place between Comrades Kosygin and Batmonh in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding. During the conversation questions pertaining to the further deepening of fraternal links and the beneficial cooperation between our countries, as well as certain pressing international problems of mutual interest, were examined.

The two sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the general state of Soviet-Mongolian relations and stressed that, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the traditional friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic are developing successfully and are being strengthened in all spheres.

Comrades Kosygin and Batmonh confirmed the full unity of views of the governments of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic on all international problems. They declared the firm resolve of both sides to continue the policy of detente and to oppose any attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to return the world to the times of the cold war. In this connection they noted the importance of the initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries to hold in the near future a summit meeting among the leaders of the states of all regions of the world to discuss questions pertaining to the elimination of the hotbeds of international tension and the prevention of war.

On the same day, an agreement was signed between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the MPR on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-85. Other documents were also signed. The agreement was signed by Comrades Kosygin and Batmonh. At the signing ceremony were Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Arkhipov, Katushev and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; and other officials. On the Mongolian side were Sodnom, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, as well as the Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, Gotob.

The USSR Government gave a luncheon in honor of the guest in the Great Kremlin Palace. On the Soviet side the luncheon was attended by Comrades Kosygin, Tikhonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. During the luncheon Comrades Kosygin and Batmonh exchanged friendly toasts.

SOLTAN CONDEMNS PAKISTANI, U.S. REJECTION OF AFGHAN PROPOSALS

LD131500 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan has officially turned down the proposal by Democratic Afghanistan on normalizing relations between the two countries. Here is comment by our observer Yuriy Soltan:

No matter what reservations the Pakistani military leadership makes to justify its refusal, the essence of the matter remains the same: Pakistan has rejected one way of normalizing the situation in the region. The program proposed by Afghanistan on 14 May is concrete and feasible. In a nutshell, it includes the following points:

The Babrak Karmal government proposes that two-sided Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks be started to work out agreements based on principles of good neighborliness and mutual respect for sovereignty. Such agreements should contain commitments binding the sides not to carry out armed or any other hostile activity against each other and should include provisions ensuring the return home of all the Afghans who have left Afghanistan for one or another reason. The Afghan Government would guarantee such people their freedom and safety.

The Soviet Union and the United States could become guarantors of these bilateral agreements. A political settlement of this kind would help stop incursions into Afghanistan from outside by counterrevolutionary forces and would make it possible, as Soviet and Afghan leaders declared on many occasions, to decide on the date of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

One can easily see that the Afghan proposals take into account the existing situation. They safeguard Afghanistan's independent development and do not infringe on anyone's interests. Those who sincerely wish to end the tension on the borders with Afghanistan should not just dismiss these proposals as the Pakistani leadership did.

While pretending that they are independent, the Pakistani leaders are in fact yielding more and more to American diktat. It is no secret that it is the United States that inspires and provides material support for the aggression against Afghanistan. It does so in cooperation with China. Spokesmen of the American administration do not even attempt to conceal this fact. The American press writes quite openly about this. Through the aid committee to the Afghan refugees, set up in the United States, money and arms are being channelled to the terrorist bands being formed on Pakistani territory.

Pakistan has in fact been turned into the main springboard for anti-Afghan subversive activities. The United States needs a pretext to justify its illegal military presence in the Persian Gulf, where, as President Carter declared in an election speech, it would be defending American interests by force if necessary. And this is why it continues its undeclared war against Afghanistan. This is why it continues whipping up tensions on the Afghan border. This is why it turns down all attempts to solve the Afghan crisis by political means.

FACTS PROVE PAKISTANI 'COMPLICITY' IN ANTI-AFGHAN CONSPIRACY

LD131455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Afghan Rebels' Base"]

[Text] Islamabad, June--The port of Karachi was going about its business: The jibs of the gantry cranes swung over the holds of the ships at their mooring; on the sidings with engines exchanged calls in businesslike fashion; one truck after another drove out of the harbor gates. Their rumble made the glasses chink in the tea room where we were talking with dockers.

His eyes following the ribbed bodies of the trucks, an activist in the longshoremen's union said:

"Those are exactly the same kind of trucks that shipped the weapons out of the port. Only they had different license plates--army ones. The weapons had been brought in by two Pakistani ships, moored at quays seven and eight. Unloading was carried out only at night, in the dark--no lamps or floodlights. We learned later that the loaded trucks left immediately, heading for Sukkur along the Hyderabad highway, then turned toward the Afghan border. Dockers were not allowed near the quays--soldiers alone worked there...."

"Yes, we had an enforced 'vacation' for the 4 days the unloading went on," an elderly dockerman sitting alongside smiled wryly.

"We had another 'rest' later, when another ship arrived with weapons," his neighbor added.

My interlocutors said that Karachi had become the main transshipment center for secret supplies to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Weapons are also brought in by helicopter, in special containers, from American warships anchored at sea. An airlift began operating in mid-January. Several transport aircraft landed each night at the (Mauripur) base.

"You realize ordinary Pakistanis have no need of all this," the trade union activist, whom I do not want to name for obvious reasons, said at the end of our conversation. "The ruling circles are dragging the country into dangerous adventures."

For 2 years now imperialist forces, headed by the United States, and also China and a number of conservative Arab regimes have been waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. With the Pakistani authorities' approval, the counterrevolutionary rabble use the country's territory as a stronghold from which the mercenary gangs make raids deep into Afghanistan and where they take refuge from pursuit. The authorities permit their ringleaders to move freely about the country and to engage in provocative activity.

Islamabad officially denies its complicity in the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction against the DRA. Virtually every week the press publishes government statements indicating that "Pakistan does not allow its territory to be used for purposes hostile to neighboring states" and that the Afghan "refugees" are given only "humanitarian" aid.

The facts show the reverse. American's NEWSWEEK magazine published a map showing the places where Afghan rebel gangs are concentrated on Pakistani soil and their routes for penetration into Afghanistan. High-ranking officials in Washington openly admit that the United States is supplying the rebels with weapons.

Pakistanis themselves cite many facts regarding the Pakistani authorities' complicity with the enemies of the Afghan people. The Karachi dockers' story is not the only evidence of this kind.

In Peshawar an employee of the hotel where I stayed said that the various emigre groupings that have settled in the city operate quite openly and encounter no restrictions from the authorities. He gave me the address and telephone number of one such grouping--the Hezbe-e Eslami. It is on (Badzhavoldur) Street, mailbox 294. Dialing 74865 on the telephone, I heard at the other end of the line: "(Mongal Khussain), secretary of the Hezbe-e Eslami, speaking." On learning a Soviet journalist wanted to speak with him, he immediately hung up.

The Pakistani authorities' unfriendly stance is also shown by their reluctance to support the DRA Government's peace initiatives and readiness to settle the problems that have arisen with Pakistan by means of negotiation. The Pakistani side still refuses to recognize the DRA Government or to have direct contact with it.

III. 16 Jun 80

D 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

As is well known, people do not choose their neighbors, but they organize good relations with them. That is the golden rule of good neighborliness. That is why the government's policy is prompting misgivings among the Pakistani public. In conversations and letters to newspapers representatives of the most diverse strata--workers, members of the intelligentsia, businessmen--are considering where this dangerous course may lead the country.

It is perfectly obvious that American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists have used events in Afghanistan as the pretext for dragging Pakistan into implementing their aggressive plans against not only Afghanistan, but also other Asian countries. This has resulted in a sharp deterioration of the situation in the region. The situation can be normalized only if the Pakistani Government does not merely pay lip service to, but really adheres to the policy of nonalignment.

RAO NOTES CLOSENESS OF SOVIET, INDIAN POSITIONS

LD131625 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 13, TASS--Answering questions of deputies in Parliament, India's Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the positions of India and the Soviet Union with regard to international problems remain as close as before, which was confirmed during his recent visit to the Soviet Union. The minister for external affairs said that such a closeness of positions does not require viewpoints of the two countries to be identical, though their assessments of many events often coincide.

On behalf of the Indian Government P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed concern with the efforts aimed at a constant increase of the military might of external forces in the Indian Ocean, specifically with the widening of the United States military base on Diego Garcia Island. He pointed out that the United States budget for the 1981 financial year will allocate considerable funds for further widening of the military port, the construction of airfields and fuel tanks at the base. Such steps can only aggravate tension in the Indian Ocean area, the minister stressed.

P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the Indian Government informed the U.S. Government that instead of giving a positive response to the United Nations call to establish a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, the United States leads by its actions on the Diego Garcia Island to the aggravation of relations among great powers and to confrontation.

INDIAN-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS END IN DELHI

LD131655 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 13, TASS--Indian-Iranian talks on trade and economic cooperation have ended in Delhi. According to a PTI agency report, the results of the talks held give hope that bilateral economic relations are entering a new stage. Iran has in particular expressed its interest in purchasing large quantities of Indian products.

The joint memorandum says that the sides have agreed to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of agriculture, pharmaceuticals and industry. At the same time, the memorandum goes on to say, India may send its technical experts to Iran and give assistance in sharing the knowhow of advanced technology.

Head of the Iranian delegation, Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr pointed out in his address at a press conference that the talks had been successful. He also indicated that one of the objectives of the Iranian revolution was to lessen Iran's economic dependence and develop economic cooperation with the countries of the region for a better use of the natural resources they have.

KHARKOV VIEWS NORTHEAST INDIA SEPARATISM

LD131644 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Who Stands Behind the Insurrectionists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

After Assam, Tripura State has become an area of serious unrest in India's north east. An armed insurrection raised there by extremists has already taken a toll of hundreds of human lives. Above 150,000 people are reported to have become homeless and have to seek refuge in specially established camps for refugees. The central government had to urgently transfer military and police units to Tripura to ensure order and security.

What is behind the current developments in Tripura? Who stands behind the Assam, Tripura and other separatist elements operating in the north eastern states of India?

Speaking in the administrative centre of Tripura, Nripen Chakravorty, chief minister of this state, described the insurrectionists' actions as the result of a thoroughly planned plot encouraged from abroad and supported by foreigners. The minister's opinion is that the purpose of the action of the Tripura separatists is to overthrow the government of this state and to separate Tripura from India.

So the current developments in Tripura have many links with the intrigues of those forces which are interested in a political destabilization of India, and in undermining its unity, sovereignty and security. Those forces seek to place separatism, which had been cultivated there way back by colonialists, at the service of their subversive aims. Nowadays the foes of the Indian people by inspiring separatist action in India's north eastern states want to set them against the other parts of the country and ultimately to tear those territories away from the independent Indian state.

Indian newspapers representing various political parties and social groups are unanimous that Chinese and U.S. intelligence centres stand behind the separatists. The weekly LINK writes that China, as is seen, assumed the main role in encouraging the separatists' activities; there are enough-and-to-spare proofs of Beijing's direct connections with the insurrectionist elements operating in India's north east. Chinese arms and ammunition were captured from them. Chinese instructions on method of subversive activities were discovered. Many separatists underwent training in special camps set up in the Chinese Province of Yunnan. At present the authorities of Tripura gave official data that about a hundred instigators of the insurrection were also trained under the direction of Chinese instructors.

Mao Zedong who referred to Tibet as China's palm of the hand expressed a particular satisfaction when Tibet was added to China. "It is now the turn of fingers", he used to say. By fingers he also meant the Indian State of Assam. Mao's followers in Beijing have apparently based their doctrine on this "behest" of his.

Chinese and the U.S. intelligence centres rapidly found a common language in what concerns large-scale subversive activity with regard to India's north eastern states. The goals of their joint efforts aimed at encouraging and supporting the insurrectionist, separatist elements in those states are inseparable from Beijing's hegemonistic aspirations and the interests of Washington's global strategy.

III. 16 Jun 80

D 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

BABRAK KARMAL MEETS WITH PROVINCE REPRESENTATIVES

LD151132 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 15, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal met with representatives of the population from several Afghan provinces. BAKHTAR Agency reports that in the course of the meeting vitally important questions related to Afghanistan's present and future were discussed.

Addressing the meeting participants, Babrak Karmal said that the Afghan people should unite in order to put an end to the domination of exploiters, eradicate poverty, oppression and hunger. Babrak Karmal condemned the plots of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and stressed the need for upholding the country's independence and freedom.

He said that Afghanistan has always been a free independent Islamic state and will remain such in future. The principles of Islam are being translated into life in this country to a greater degree than anywhere else. In this connection he urged the Afghan citizens to familiarize themselves more closely with the "fundamental principles of the DRA" which clearly define the state's attitude to religion.

Babrak Karmal urged the religious leaders to explain to the population the government's stand on Islam and lay bare the mendacious propaganda of the enemies of the working people, which are trying to use religion to attain their selfish aims.

Representatives of the Afghan provinces stressed in their speeches determination to strengthen the unity of their ranks and ally all efforts to implement the objectives advanced by the DRA leadership.

PASHTUN TRIBAL LEADERS GIVE SUPPORT TO REVOLUTION

LD142024 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 14, TASS--Elders and chieftains of a number of Pushtu tribes of the eastern Afghan Province of Konarha have expressed resolute support for the new stage of the April revolution, the readiness to defend its gains from designs of internal and external reaction, to uphold the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the homeland. This is said in a resolution, that was adopted by the participants in a meeting held in Asadabad. Speaking at the meeting, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan M. Safi dwelt on the tasks of the party and the government aimed at putting into life the aspirations of the toiling people of the country, on the measures being taken by the leadership of Afghanistan in building a new society. He denounced the interference of American imperialism, China, reactionary circles of the region into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Meetings of the working people were also held in the Afghan provinces of Ghowr, Parvan, Nangarhar, Paktia and many other provinces. Workers, peasants, representatives of intelligentsia, clergy, Pushtu tribes voiced full support for the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SOVIET SOLDIERS 'HELPING' AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD140136 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] And now we present a story about how the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan are helping the people there to build their new life. The report has been sent in by our correspondent in Afghanistan.

He explains that the stony ground makes it difficult for Afghan peasants to cultivate their plots of land on mountain slopes. If in the spring a peasant doesn't manage to clear his plot of stones he can't hope to get a good harvest. The subunit of Lieutenant Colonel (Sodevoy) is stationed near an Afghan village. With the consent of their commander, Sergeant (Yeremenkov), Junior Sergeant (Katch), Privates (Zhafarov) and (Mortrus), Ensign (Shchametov) and other military men decided to help the peasant farmers and clear the plots belonging to (Muzafar Khan) (Kutchkar), (Mohammad Salom) and many others to clear it of stones. They also dug up the land and cleaned the irrigation canals.

At first, the local people regarded the Soviet soldiers with a certain amount of suspicion. Bandits had warned them that nothing would grow on land trod by the unfaithful and that the Russians would demand much money, rice and women in return for their help. The attitude is quite different now. Speaking to Soviet soldiers one of the peasants, (Girula), said they were his best friends, and other villagers agreed with him.

In (Chowgani) village bandits destroyed a school. Senior Lieutenant (Zaitsev) with a group of Soviet military men offered his assistance to the headmaster, (Kurvan Dasru). The soldiers made over 100 desks and seats for Afghan schoolchildren, which is a very big gift in a country where every scrap of wood is valued. Then the Soviet soldiers helped to restore the school building and equipped four classrooms.

Soviet Army units are also giving medical aid to the Afghan population. (Latefi Mohammad 'Awaz's) 5-year old daughter, (Lushin), went down with a rather serious illness. The doctor lives some 10 km away from the village. What is more, his bills are far too expensive for peasants. Junior Sergeant (Sabirov), a medical attendant from a nearby Soviet Army unit, treated the sick girl.

Such stories are told by word of mouth throughout Afghanistan today. Somewhere Soviet soldiers planted fruit trees. Somewhere else they helped to repair homes. At a car repair shop Privates (Saidov), (Sheripov) and (Habibulayev) repaired several Afghan lorries free of charge. The enemies of the Afghan people and the Western mass media hope to instill fear in the population, arouse suspicion and enmity toward the Soviet troops and organize anti-Soviet action by arousing national and religious enmity. But people don't believe the bandits coming from abroad. They see from their own experience that Soviet soldiers are true friends of the Afghan people.

BAKHTAR ON SITUATION IN KABUL, U.S. CLAIMS

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 13, TASS--Afghanistan's news agency BAKHTAR has resolutely condemned statements by some of the U.S. high-ranking officials spreading fabrications about the situation in Afghanistan, including, among others, about an alleged "sharpening of tensions in Kabul". The news agency also stressed that a recent statement by the State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter that a state of siege has been introduced in the towns of Herat and Qandahar gave no grounds whatsoever. Such misinformation by Washington of the world public, says the BAKHTAR agency's commentary has become a daily practice and a component of the U.S. policy of subversion against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its revolutionary government.

The U.S. ruling circles, BAKHTAR News Agency continues, do not wish to reconcile themselves to the fact that the Afghan people have assumed power and are building a new life independent of Western monopolies.

Imperialists and internal reactionary forces are doing everything to prevent the construction of a new society in Afghanistan, resorting, to achieve their ends, to the most barbarous means--from infiltration into Afghan territory of armed mercenaries to set fire to schools, hospitals and mosques, to abominable acts against schoolchildren, teachers and workers of the state enterprises. Why should, in this connection, the State Department spokesman abstain from commenting on a mass poisoning by terrorists of Kabul schoolchildren and workers, asks the BAKHTAR News Agency. Hodding Carter had nothing to say about these abominable atrocities committed against the Afghan people, precisely because the United States and its allies are instigating, organising, equipping with arms, including chemical weapons, gangs of mercenaries and terrorists to commit such atrocities.

As regards the situation in Kabul, BAKHTAR News Agency points out, it can be described with one word--normal. Counter-revolutionary forces and mercenaries are and will be sustaining one defeat after another until they lay down their arms.

In its statement of last May 14, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan indicated ways of resolving the issues having to do with the situation in Afghanistan. These proposals are known to the United States. Their essence is simple: A political settlement is possible only on the basis of a complete cessation of armed and any other interference in Afghanistan's affairs by all states which engage in such interference. Washington ought to respond to these constructive and peaceable proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rather than to continue waging the hostile campaign against Afghanistan, BAKHTAR News Agency concludes.

TASS CITES ADN KESHTMAND INTERVIEW

LD141432 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin, June 14, TASS--"A tangible progress has been achieved in the past half-year in the cause of realization of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan despite imperialist intervention and all difficulties", said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. In an interview with an ADN correspondent in Kabul, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand pointed out that important steps in the economic field have been taken in Afghanistan over the period. A realistic economic plan for this year was adopted, in particular. The level of social benefits for population has risen, and the provision of population with prime necessities has grown. The normalization and ensurance of peaceful life of population is the determinant tendency in the country's life.

"Since the triumph of the April revolution the people of Afghanistan have to fight against groups of counterrevolutionaries who penetrated the Afghan territory and who make individual attacks," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said. "But those forces are isolated. Our army and security bodies will manage to cope with them. Broad sections of population are helping to eliminate the bands in order to secure a peaceful life throughout the country. No force will be able to stop the revolution in Afghanistan any longer," he emphasized.

AFGHAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION SUCCESSES

LD132120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and minister of education, in an interview with our correspondent spoke about successes in the sphere of education in Afghanistan:

III. 16 Jun 80

D 8

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

Only a few months have passed since the April revolution entered a new stage and the Government of Afghanistan has already passed two important laws concerned with combatting illiteracy in the country.

Thus for instance in the sphere of education the new law envisages combatting illiteracy on the territory of the whole country. The changes also have a bearing on secondary education. The recently passed law on secondary education reduces the period of study from 12 to 10 years on account of intensified study programs.

I should like to stress in particular, Anahita Ratebzad says, that the plans for combatting illiteracy are devised on a realistic basis. First, we point out to the population of the country the voluntary nature of literacy classes. Special courses have been organized not only in cities but also in rural areas. In our humane work we are meeting with the support of practically all strata of the population. We are assisted by patriotic-minded religious circles, the army and various public organizations.

Recently the teachers' congress took place in our country. Delegates to the congress expressed full support for the government of Babrak Karmal and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. In combatting illiteracy, our country receives assistance from the socialist countries and first and foremost from the Soviet Union, with whom 62 years of friendship and cooperation link us.

Thus, for instance, recently we received through the USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society 25,000 volumes of books and also a large batch of exercise books and writing implements. The books will form the basis of a large library which will be at the disposal of broad strata of the population of the country.

The assistance obtained through the USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society will be used to set up a whole network of cultural establishments not only in towns but also in rural areas.

All the very best at our disposal now and in the future, Anahita Ratebzad said in conclusion, will be placed in the service of our young generation, those who will build and live in the new Afghanistan.

MINISTER 'AZIM COMMENTS ON AFGHAN HEALTH SYSTEM

LD141548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 14, TASS--"To enable every Afghan to enjoy free medical assistance is the chief task set by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan state before the Public Health Ministry", said the DRA Public Health Minister Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim.

The health system which existed before the April revolution, he said, served only the interests of the ruling class. Afghanistan listed last among the states in the area in medical personnel and the number of hospital beds.

In the two years after the April revolution, the minister continued, much has been done in the country for the development of it. An ambulance hospital and a hospital for infectious diseases have been built in Kabul, and a hospital is put in operation in Kandahar. The government has taken measures gradually to introduce free medical assistance. Such form of health services as "popular polyclinics" is being set up.

One of the major problems, Mr 'Azim said, is maternity and child care. Earlier every fifth child died in Afghanistan. In the two recent years alone delivery rooms have been opened in Kabul and provinces. Mothers and children can get many medicines free of charge. The government is taking active measures to broaden the network of state drugstores.

Much is still to be done in the public health sphere, the minister said. There are to be more health centres which accord medical services to the country's most numerous inhabitants, the rural population, and health rooms should be opened at every industrial enterprise, for the workers to get medical assistance without leaving their place of work.

Our country experiences hard times now, said Mr 'Azim in conclusion. International reaction led by U.S. imperialism attempts to push our people back to the abyss of slavery and ignorance. We still lack doctors and modern medical equipment but we are convinced that all our medical workers will make a worthy contribution to the construction of a new society in Afghanistan.

AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT COUNTERS WESTERN REPORTS ON AFGHANISTAN

ID121308 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 12, TASS--In a radio broadcast, Austrian radio and television correspondent Rainer Wolfran, who visited the Afghan capital, has laid bare the bourgeois propaganda assertions on alleged mass disorders and anti-government demonstrations in Kabul.

Newspapers, radio and television, he said, every day report "exchanges of fire and demonstrations" in Kabul, "disquieting and even precarious situation" in the capital and around it. I have seen something different. It is absolutely calm in Kabul. There are neither demonstrations nor disorders, nor acts of violence on the part of police or troops. No shots are heard in the suburbs of the capital.

Rumors were circulated among Western journalists in Kabul about a large battle between "insurgents" and Soviet troops that allegedly took place north-east of Kabul, Wolfran said. I went there the next day and became convinced that what was at issue are usual training exercises of the Afghan Army. The firing in the south of the city, which was presented as an armed clash, proved to be nothing but exercises.

Such is the real price of "objectivity" of bourgeois press, writes the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME, commenting on the pronouncements of the Austrian journalist.

London, June 12, TASS--The situation in Kabul remains calm, writes in the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH its Delhi correspondent. All those arriving from Kabul turn down reports on clashes on Tuesday. Reports on some "threat" to the Afghan capital hold no water, the correspondent points out.

KOSYGIN, UBIPARIP TALK IN 'BUSINESSLIKE, FRIENDLY' ATMOSPHERE

LD132346 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Yugoslav federal Executive Council, who had arrived in Moscow at the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the 18th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations were discussed. It was noted that the substantial increase in the goods exchange and the expansion of scientific-technical ties in the present 5-year period created a good basis for the further development of the bilateral and economic cooperation, for the consolidation of friendly ties between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. The talks were attended by Ivan Arkhipov as well as by Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and by Comrade Djukic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SFRY in the Soviet Union.

Cooperation Protocol

LD132359 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Esteemed listeners, as we have already reported, this afternoon in Moscow, Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, signed the final protocol of the 18th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Our correspondent reports:

The joint intergovernmental committee coordinates Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in economy, science and technology, a cooperation which is continuously developing. The committee holds one session every year alternately in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The present 18th session was chiefly devoted to the prospects, first, of the planned development of ties in the next 5-year period from 1981 through 1985, and second, of the extensive long-term program of ties until 1990. Information presented at the session shows convincingly the scale of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. In the present 5-year period ending this year reciprocal goods exchange will increase to about \$17 billion instead of the planned \$14 billion. In the next 5 years, until 1985, goods exchange to the tune of \$26 billion is envisaged.

Cooperation is expanding from year to year; thanks to this cooperation over 70 industrial and other important economic projects have already been built or modernized in the SFRY with Soviet economic and technical participation. There is a total of 130 such projects. Among them are the Zenica and Smederevo Iron works, the Djerdap-1 and Djerdap-2 Hydropower plants, Birac, the largest alumina plant in Europe, thermal power plants in Tuzla, Zagreb, Postolac, Obrenovac and others.

Scientists of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have planned an extensive program of joint research which embraces over 150 subjects.

At the present session, which took place in a businesslike, constructive and friendly atmosphere, it was stressed several times that the two sides are continuously striving for the promotion of relations, their development and deepening. These relations are based on strict respect for the principles, agreed at the highest level, of equality, mutual benefit and strict respect for the sovereign rights of the two partners. Here is what Comrade Gofko Ubiparip said, among other things, in addressing the participants at the end of the session:

[Begin Ubiparip recording] Everything that has been agreed on for the next medium-term period [words indistinct]. Fresh opportunities in cooperation are opening up, new spheres of cooperation are being found, and this is a question of embarking more boldly on cooperation, embarking on fresh spheres such as agriculture. What has not yet been agreed on and has remained open, we hope will be clarified in the next period or that our planning and foreign trade organs will try to coordinate to the greatest extent. Once again, thank you for everything. I hope that [words indistinct]. I repeat once again that our cooperation will develop successfully as it has up to now and that it will increase with certain dynamism and that our entire relations, friendly relations, will develop successfully.

Committee Ends Session

ID132259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 June (TASS)--The 18th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended here today.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav by Gofko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The committee examined the progress of consultations of the planning and external trade organs of the USSR and SFRY on questions of the development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation in the 1981-85 period and also prospects for scientific-technical cooperation in the next 5-year plan.

Matters connected with preparation of a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to 1990 in accordance with the agreement reached at the summit meeting and laid down in the Soviet-Yugoslav communique of 18 August 1977 were discussed.

The committee also examined fulfillment of present trade and economic agreements between the USSR and the SFRY and, in particular, of the protocol on trade between the two countries in 1980, of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building industry and the reconstruction of Yugoslav industrial enterprises and other projects and of the agreement on the cooperativization of production of equipment for atomic electric power stations.

The work of the intergovernmental committee, as noted in the communique, passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere and ended with the signing of a joint protocol.

III. 16 Jun 80

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Ubiparip Interviewed

LD132305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1837 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 June (TASS)--Yugoslavia's cooperation with the Soviet Union is developing fruitfully, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY told a TASS correspondent. Its basis is the Belgrade declaration and other joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents. Of particular significance for the strengthening of relations between the two countries were the meetings and talks between Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev which helped broaden mutual understanding and deepen cooperation in various spheres.

Gojko Ubiparip headed his country's delegation to the 18th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which ended here today. A discussion was held of prospects for mutually advantageous links between the two states, developing on principles of sovereignty, independence, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs.

It was noted at the session that the 5-year agreement on trade turnover which envisaged a volume of deliveries of \$14.2 billion is being successfully implemented. According to preliminary data, the trade turnover will exceed \$16 billion in the 1976-80 period.

It is difficult now to find a sphere in economics in which Yugoslavia is not cooperating with the Soviet Union, Gojko Ubiparip went on. Ties are developing in engineering, the building industry, the light industry and other branches.

Nevertheless, there are possibilities for a further expansion of fruitful cooperation. In particular, the sides attribute great importance to the development of cooperative production and specialization of production in engineering and cooperation in agriculture and the food industry, where Yugoslavia has scored considerable achievements.

Proposals pertaining to the long-term program for cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of transport were examined at the session. The progress of implementation of trade-economic agreements in 1980 was discussed.

We attribute great importance to the development of scientific-technical ties between our two countries, Gojko Ubiparip emphasized. In the next 5-year period scientists and experts from the SFRY and the USSR will jointly work on 130 problems and themes. Cooperation is envisaged in the development and mastering of the production of new machines and equipment and the introduction of new progressive technological processes.

An important role in the development of fruitful ties between the two countries is to be played by the long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to 1990 which is currently being drawn up, the head of the Yugoslav delegation emphasized in conclusion.

Meets Gosplan Chairman

LD132306 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nikolay Baybokov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, today received Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council. They discussed the issues of the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for the 1981-1985 period.

MOSCOW SUMMARIZES BAYBAKOV TALKS WITH CSSR'S HULA

LD132037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Talks between Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's Gosplan, and Hula, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government [as heard] and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee, have taken place in Moscow. Results of work, carried out by planning organs from both countries, aimed at coordinating the state plans of the USSR and CSSR for the forthcoming 5-year period have been examined. Questions of further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation for 1981-1985 and, as far as certain individual problems are concerned, up to the year 1990, have been discussed.

A relevant protocol has been signed.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF ROMANIAN-SOVIET TRADE

AU141353 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev on the development of USSR-Romanian economic ties, pegged to Romanian Prime Minister's Ilie Verdet's visit to Moscow]

[Text] Expressing my appreciation for the successes of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation, I want to cite the following figures: Last year, the volume of goods exchanged between our countries exceeded that initially envisaged by 7 percent, and is expected to increase by 30 percent this year. Not only is the volume of mutual trade increasing, but, what is very important, the list of items included is growing. The Soviet Union is increasing its deliveries of industrial machinery and equipment to this friendly country, machinery which is the most modern and helps the development of branches of the national economy of the Socialist Republic of Romania such as: energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, petrochemical industry, pulp and paper industry. It has been envisaged that exports of such products to Socialist Romania should double in the course of the coming 5-year plan. Some 35 Romanian industrial units will receive modern equipment worth a total of 400 million rubles.

At the same time, various Romanian products find a market in the Soviet Union, such as: ships and railway cars, petrochemical and oil processing equipment, machine-tools for metal cutting and industrial transformers. As in the past, the Soviet Union remains one of Romania's chief suppliers of raw materials such as iron ore and apatite concentrates, coke and coking coal, pig iron and ferrous rolled goods, cotton and oil. Thus, in only the last 3 months of 1979, at the request of the Romanian side, the Soviet Union delivered 400,000 tons of oil. This friendly country continues to receive raw materials on the basis of Romania's participation in expanding and building industrial projects on the Soviet territory. We recall that, together with other CEMA member states, Romania participated in the construction of the asbestos extraction and processing facility at the [name indistinct] complex, the cellulose facility at Ust-Ilim, and the gas extraction and condensation facility at Ehrenburg.

In view of the productive experience of this cooperation, the two countries are currently discussing Romania's more extensive participation, together with other socialist countries, in the extraction of iron ore in the USSR, which will then to be delivered to the respective countries.

The planning bodies of our two countries are about to finish the coordination of economic plans for the coming 5-year plan, with a view to expanding and continuously deepening their economic cooperation. Thus, mutual deliveries of [words indistinct] will exceed the previous 5-year plan volume by 31 percent. Special attention is devoted in this plan to the specialization and cooperation program, as one of the most progressive and efficient forms of cooperation contributing to the bulk manufacture of various products and to the expansion of production. Cooperation programs have already been worked out in the key branches of machine-building, chemical, petrochemical, oil processing and electrical engineering industries. They envisage, among other things, cooperation in the production of [words indistinct] ball bearings, large excavators with 8 and 13 cubic meters buckets, large caterpillar cranes and pneumatic cranes, and equipment for (?chipboard) facilities.

It is envisaged to further expand specialization in the manufacture of chemical products, pharmaceuticals, machine-tools, tractors and other agricultural machinery, various ships, petrochemical installations, and paper products.

As is known, at the recent Romanian-Soviet negotiations in Moscow the sides endorsed the preliminary results of the coordination of economic plans for 1981-85. These plans are designed to promote the continuous development of the economy and on this basis, continuous growth in the well-being of Soviet and Romanian working people.

Cooperation After Nationalization

AU141345 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Vladimir Ilyn commentary on the 32d anniversary of the nationalization of the means of production in Romania]

[Excerpt] The signing in February 1948 in Moscow of the Romanian-USSR agreement on expanding economic cooperation and technical assistance for Romania had a great importance for Romania's national economic upsurge and especially for the organization of its industrial production. Soviet and Romanian specialists studied the prospects for development of Romania's oil industry. The considerable expansion of geological prospecting and drilling was based on the conditions made available for rapidly developing this key industrial branch. The chemical, wood processing, construction materials and textile industries expanded. The Soviet deliveries of coke contributed to the development of the metal processing sector.

The Soviet Union granted Romania technical assistance in the construction of a coke oven plant fueled by Romanian coking coal. In cooperation with the USSR, Romania established a machine-building industry.

The Soviet people, our commentator concludes, have made and will continue making every effort to expand the fraternal relations with Romania. The conscious and consistent endeavors of the communists to consolidate friendship and cooperation currently play an important role in continuously bringing the socialist states closer together. The CPSU and the RCP view this policy as the guarantee for consolidating Soviet-Romanian relations, which will continue to develop, for the benefit of our peoples and of the entire socialist community.

COMMENT ON VENICE SUMMIT STANCE ON MIDEAST QUESTION

LD131641 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The EEC summit in Venice has ended. The main question discussed in the last meeting was the Middle East question. It is known that the European states wanted to issue a declaration containing somewhat constructive means for the settlement of the situation in the Middle East, one of the most explosive areas of the world at present. News agency reports, comments and statements by European leaders earlier contained hints of recognition of the PLO as the lawful representative of the Palestinian people, but the result in the end was not quite as hinted. The final declaration included no more than a call to ensure the participation of the PLO in the settlement process.

True, the declaration contained a recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, but this recognition is meaningless because the efforts of the nine European states for a Middle East settlement are by no means intended as an alternative to the Camp David agreement. The latter, as is known, provides only for an emasculated administrative autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Why this shy conduct on the part of the European leaders, who only a few days earlier were making firm statements on the need to reconsider and even abandon the principles of Camp David? The reason is that the American administration and President Carter personally, seeing in the so-called European initiative a danger to their actions in the Middle East, exerted blatant and crude pressure on the European allies; hence the result.

As the French paper L'HUMANITE, commenting on the initiative, said, the oft-used expressions about the independence of West Europe from the United States are worthless. The Nine states in fact never undertake a spontaneous initiative without consultation with the White House. The instance of the Middle East initiative is yet another example of this. As L'HUMANITE says, the EEC initiative will correspond with the American viewpoint and the White House has already secured assurances to this effect.

Muskie, Carter Comments

LD132317 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 13, TASS --A two-day session of the Commission of the European Communities at the Common Market summit level came to a close here.

After prolonged debates the participants in the session adopted a political declaration on the Middle East. Because of the argument over the wording of the declaration the session was closed three hours later than scheduled. The leaders of the European Nine obviously did not want to irritate the United States needlessly. It is only yesterday that President J. Carter warned Western European countries that the United States would consent only to such initiatives which promoted the Camp David process; that is, the anti-Arab collusion of the United States, Israel and Egypt. The President also said that the U.S. would oppose any efforts that undermine the process.

The declaration stresses that the growing tensions constitute a danger and render a comprehensive solution of the Israel-Arab conflict the more necessary and pressing than ever. This means that the participants in the Venice session indirectly recognised that the Camp David process had only worsened the situation in the Middle East and aggravated the existing crisis.

Without saying a single word of approval of the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks, the Common Market leaders came out in their political declaration for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and in support of its right to self-determination. However, the question about the participation of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the talks on the peaceful settlement (without which a genuine solution of the problem is simply impossible) is too vaguely worded in the declaration. Similarly it fails to give a clear cut appraisal of the Israel's actions which has declared the illegal annexation of East Jerusalem and is trying to consolidate its hold on the occupied Arab territories through the establishment of militarised settlements in the western bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. The declaration said only that the EEC countries would not consent to any unilateral actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, that the Israeli settlements constituted a serious obstacle to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, and that they were illegal.

Apparently such a declaration and the fact that many of its wordings are too vague allowed the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie to say at a press conference in Washington today that he did not see anything on the face of it that directly challenged the Camp David process. He categorically ruled out any concrete participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Middle East talks.

President J. Carter said in his turn that he had been following the Venice meeting closely in order to make sure that it would not do anything which could undermine the Camp David process. In a conversation with a group of journalists today he said that he had managed to prevent the EEC countries in Venice from taking a less favourable stand with regard to Israel.

A REUTERS correspondent in his dispatch from Venice explaining the provision in the declaration mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organisation, points out that, according to session spokesmen, there was no question of any formal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation by the Common Market Nine, although the Palestine Liberation Organisation is known to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Not so long ago the Western press mentioned that some EEC countries initially had such an intention and that they wanted to record it in the declaration. But apparently Washington's pressure was so strong that they had to give up the idea.

U.S. Objections

LD142132 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Talk by Viktor Shlenov entitled "The Struggle of Two Tendencies"]

[Excerpts] The White House has tried to make Western Europe participate in the provocations against Iran. This attempt has been only partially successful. Now the U.S. administration wants at all costs to dissuade the West European countries from a resolution of the Middle East problem. Carter has asked the European countries not to interfere in Middle East affairs. He has threatened to use his veto in the UN Security Council if the West European countries adopt a resolution which is not acceptable.

In spite of these heavy pressures, the high-level session of the EEC countries which ended in Venice on Friday elaborated and approved a joint declaration on the Middle East problem. The participants in the summit condemned the building of kibutzes by the Jews on territory occupied by Israel and the changing of the status of Jerusalem by Israel. The declaration pointed out that it is necessary to recognize the rights of the Palestinian population, including the right to self-determination.

People in Western Europe more and more believe that the Palestinian problem is the crux of a Middle East resolution. It is clear to everybody that the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, signed under the auspices of the United States, has not brought any nearer a stable peace in the Middle East. The participants in the Camp David agreements disregard as before the interests of the Arab people, while Tel Aviv steps up the war in Lebanon and (?protects) the Jewish kibutzes in Arab lands. The United States has not by chance declared that the Middle East is its sphere of influence. The United States wants above all to safeguard its own interests there and strengthen the U.S. military presence in that area. That is why the United States is afraid to allow Western Europe in that area, a move which could favor the solution of the Middle East crisis.

But there are realistically-thinking politicians in Western Europe. They do not want to bury detente, and advocate the establishment of goodneighborly relations and trust between Western and Eastern Europe. A struggle between two opposing tendencies is taking place in the world. That struggle can be seen everywhere and in everything whether it is about the Olympics or Iran, the Palestinian problem or the struggle for military detente in Europe. Much depends on the firm will and unity of the peace-loving forces.

Palestinian Spokesmen Cited

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 14, (TASS)--The European Nine have surrendered to U.S. imperialist blackmail and pressure and failed to take a clear stand on the Palestinian people's rights in conformity with U.N. General Assembly resolutions, said an official representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine commenting on the Middle East declaration adopted by the Common Market state and government leaders' session.

The declaration has demonstrated, the representative said, that Western Europe's independence of the American Middle East as well as Iranian and Afghan policies is an illusion.

Our people are not going to fall into traps set by imperialism which is represented by West European states now, said a representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. We have denounced Camp David resolutely, and we will oppose all "initiatives" assisting in the implementation of this separatist alliance and will continue our struggle to frustrate it.

PRAVDA REPORTS PONOMAREV MEETING WITH PSOE DELEGATION

LD160843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 9 June a meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Zhukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.N. Inozemtsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and a Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] delegation comprising Jose Federico Carvajal Perez, member of the PSOE Executive Committee responsible for international affairs; Fernando Morana Lopez, senator and member of the Senate National Defense Committee; Jose Miguel Bueno Vicente and Juan Baranco Gallardo, members of parliament and members of a committee of the Congress of Deputies; and Manuel Pastor Martinez, member of the International Committee under the PSOE Executive Committee.

There was an exchange of opinions on topical issues in the current international situation. Particular attention was paid to questions of safeguarding detente and the struggle against the arms race, including the question of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as a result of the Madrid meeting. In this context stress was laid on the joint interest in the preparation of the Madrid meeting in a constructive direction to promote the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation.

The need was emphasized to activate the efforts of political parties and peace-loving and democratic forces with the aim of limiting and ending the arms race and continuing and deepening detente, peaceful coexistence and diverse international cooperation.

The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of the further development of ties between the CPSU and the PSOE.

The talk took place in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

BAKHITAR CRITICIZES THATCHER REMARKS ON SOVIET AID

LD131844 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 13, TASS--The BAKHTAR News Agency today released a commentary criticising some pronouncements of the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher concerning assistance being given by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The British prime minister, the commentary runs, answering questions by MP's at the House of Commons uttered malicious fabrications about Afghanistan and the great assistance which is being given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people. She dwelt, specifically, on imaginary "brutalities" allegedly perpetrated by the Russians in Afghanistan.

Using the principle "I don't know, but I assert", Margaret Thatcher in reply to concrete questions of MP's could not cite a single fact even if remotely proving her fabrications and it couldn't be otherwise, since there are no such "facts" in reality. A high position calls for a high responsibility, and this is not observed in this case.

The whole world knows for what purpose the Soviet friends were invited to Afghanistan--they are helping the Afghan people to ward off the threat of external aggression. They protect and defend together with the Afghan Armed Forces schools, hospitals, mosques, all civilians of Afghanistan from raids of bandits, mercenaries, terrorists.

The Soviet friends and brothers tear from themselves and give us, the Afghans, bread, seeds, machines, clothes, the BAKHTAR News Agency stresses. Enemies prevent us from restoring the national economy and from putting it into good order. The Soviet people were the first to respond to our call for aid.

If one is to speak not about imaginary, but about real brutalities and casualties in Afghanistan, they are perpetrated on the Afghan soil by counterrevolutionaries, including Afghan agents of the CIA, China who are being set to Afghanistan by the United States, Britain (with the prime minister's portfolio of that country being in the hands of Mrs Thatcher), and their other allies in the dirty business.

Yes, there are casualties in Afghanistan. Afghans are being killed by agents sent in from abroad. They are killed from British-made rifles. British mines blow up lorries which carry Soviet food products to Afghan workers, clothes to Afghan children.

Here is one of the numerous facts testifying to dirty deeds of the mercenaries: Imperialist mercenaries poison Kabul schoolchildren with American-made gas grenades. On June 4 in the Balkh Province bandits attacked peasants working in the field. The raiders did not escape retribution. Confiscated from them were American rifles and British explosives. Bandits burned down about 500 schools built through voluntary labour of Afghan peasants. Accomplices in these brutalities are imperialist powers and Chinese hegemonists. The blood of innocent victims is on their conscience.

Answering Mrs Thatcher's provocative statement, the BAKHTAR Agency is authorised to declare that the Afghan people wants to live in peace with its neighbours, to follow the traditions of sacred Islam and intends to peacefully toil on its soil. It is not through instigation and lies that one should search for ways of ironing out problems of the region. There is only one way towards peace and goodneighbourliness--and end to imperialist interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs, equitable negotiations between the sides concerned. Such a solution would be in the interests of the Afghan people and all peoples of the world, the BAKHTAR Agency stresses in conclusion.

TASS DISCUSSES TRANSFER OF U.S. BOMBERS TO UK

LD142018 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 14, TASS--The United States started transferring to the British Isles new squadrons of B-52 bombers with nuclear arms aboard.

According to a report in the London weekly NOW, three bombers already came to the base in Fairford last week. Another six bombers are expected to be stationed at bases in Upper Heyford and Brize-Norton.

Meanwhile, according to the "state research" organization, in Britain there are already more than 340 up-to-date fighter planes, fighter-bombers and bombers of the U.S. Air Force.

American military presence in the British Isles is being built up under the pretext of the so-called consolidation of NATO's defenses in Europe.

The concentration in the British Isles of new U.S. bombers equipped with nuclear weapons is the cause of concern of the British public. According to the weekly NOW, it is exactly American B-52 bombers which are assigned "the leading role" in case of a nuclear alarm. Debates were held at the British House of Commons. Discussed in the course of the debates was the question of the recent sham nuclear alarms in the United States. The American strategic bombers with nuclear weapons aboard, which are stationed in the British Isles, were also alerted as a result of the computer's "errors" at the NORAD headquarters.

Recurrence of such "errors", stressed member of the British Parliament Frank Allaun, might cost dear not only to Britain but also to all countries of the world.

ZAFESOV DISCUSSES ITALIAN REGIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

LD131519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "Election Results"]

[Text] Rome, 10 June--The results of the regional government elections have been declared here.

Overall, these results testify to the preservation of the previous correlation of the country's political forces. Italy's biggest bourgeois party, the Christian Democrats [DC], collected 36.7 percent of the votes, or 1.4 percent more than at the 1975 local administration elections.

The country's second political force, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] having received 31.5 percent of the votes, has lost some ground in comparison with the 1975 elections, having lost 1.9 percent of votes. In the recently completed elections the communists achieved success in the major centers. Their candidates were victorious in Rome, Turin, Milan, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Perugia and other cities.

The Socialist Party improved its standing, having increased its number of votes by 0.7 percent in comparison with the 1975 local administration elections, and by 2.7 percent in comparison with last year's parliamentary elections. It was supported by 12.7 percent of those who voted. The Italian press attributes this success to the fact that a considerable section of the electorate who usually vote for the Radical Party voted for the Socialists, since the Radical Party refused to run in the elections.

The elections showed that the anticommunist campaign, started by the DC at its last congress early in the year, did not bring the expected results, although it would be wrong to ignore its influence. "The PCI is perfectly satisfied with its election results," the newspaper L'UNITA writes. "Our party is on the upsurge. We can confidently say that the DC's attempts to strip us of the success which we achieved in the 1975 local administration elections have collapsed."

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER'S VISIT TO FINLAND REPORTED

LD141218 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Helsinki, June 14, TASS--The president of the Finnish Republic, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, and Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto received the USSR Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko who is on a visit here. The Soviet minister has held talks on bilateral cooperation in shipbuilding.

KRAMINOV VIEWS MIDEAST AT START OF 'TURBULENT DECADE'

LD120931 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 24 Signed to Press 5 Jun 80 pp 12-14

[Daniil Kraminov "Reportage for ZA RUBEZHOM's Readers": "Near East: Start of a Turbulent Decade"--first two paragraphs are ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Text] The tense situation created in the Near East by the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and aggravated by the Washington-imposed Camp David agreements is becoming increasingly complex and dangerous. Inflaming national enmity and religious strife, the United States is setting the region's countries against one another and provoking conflicts in order to divert attention from the constant buildup of its armed forces, whereby the Pentagon hopes to turn the Near East and Persian Gulf, as President Carter has repeatedly declared, into a "sphere of U.S. national interests"--that is, a fiefdom of the American oil monopolies.

However, the resistance of this large and important region's peoples is also becoming increasingly widespread and resolute, predetermining the inevitability of a keen and bitter struggle between U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, and the Arab people, with whom all the world's freedom-loving forces side.

Beirut-Moscow--while we were looking round the ruins of the impressive ancient temple in the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk we met a young Arab who addressed us in Russian. Asked where he had learned our language, the Arab said in a teacher training institute in Kiev, although he had left there in his third year.

"Why?"

"My brother called me home."

"Why was that?"

The Arab hesitated, then replied in a single word.

"War."

"Against whom?"

The question was so difficult that the young man sighed heavily and made a helpless gesture.

"I don't know.... They shoot and kill us; we shoot them."

"But who are they? And who are you?"

He gave another heavy sigh and made the same helpless gesture before replying despondently:

"How should I know? Everything here has gotten so mixed up and confused in the last 5 years...."

During the week we spent in Lebanon recently, traveling round the country and meeting in its capital with experienced and well-informed politicians and public figures and also journalist colleagues from a number of Arab countries, we often recalled that meeting and brief conversation in the shadow of the exotic ruins of Ba'labakk. At first we too found it hard to understand the unusual and complex interlacing of different interests and aspirations.

A foreigner who knows of the 30-year armed struggle between Israel and the Palestinians seeking their motherland's liberation from the invaders cannot immediately understand, for instance, why the fiercest battles in the latter half of the seventies were played out not on the ancient soil of Palestine, but in Beirut, which is even now divided right down the middle into two almost equal parts by a belt of ruins reminiscent of the European cities bombed or devastated by artillery fire during World War II. Even now no one dares cross this dead zone for fear of finding themselves in the sights of the snipers who hide round the clock on the upper stories of the burnt-out ferroconcrete boxes that were once magnificent hotels. From time to time shells fly over the ruins from east to west and west to east, destroying more buildings and sowing death.

Day and night, morning and evening, now in one place, now in another in the edgy city, where the streets are deserted from an early hour, exchanges of fire flare up and the crump of explosions is heard, rattling windows, shaking chandeliers, flaking plaster from walls. Dozens of kilograms of explosive loaded into automobiles left in particular spots are detonated by a radio signal from another part of the city, wrecking nearby houses, official buildings or commercial premises and killing people who in most cases have nothing whatever to do with this internecine conflict. When we asked a prominent Lebanese figure to explain what is happening in Beirut, he sighed almost as heavily as the young man in Ba'labakk and hesitated before replying.

"Beirut is a reflection of what is happening in the country," he said, "and what is happening in Lebanon is a reflection of the present situation in the Near East, which is deliberately created by the combined endeavors of the United States and Israel, helped by pro-American regimes like As-Sadat's in Egypt and by pro-American figures or simply American agents in Arab countries...."

The Instructive Chronicle of a Single Day

The day we arrived in Beirut events took place in the city, in Lebanon and in the Near East which demonstrated the exceptional acuteness of the situation in this large and important region.

1--An hour after our automobile had passed the Iranian and Iraqi embassies, which are almost next door to one another on the southern outskirts of Beirut, a fierce armed clash flared up around them in which the main participants were Palestinians belonging to the PLO, but members of different currents of Islam. Shi'ites, who share the creed of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, attacked the Iraqi Embassy in revenge for the fact that the Iraqi authorities had arrested and, according to press reports, shot Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir Sadr, religious leader of Iraq's Shi'ites. Sunnis defended the Iraqi Embassy, beat off the attack and fired on the Iranian Embassy. The exchange of fire, which lasted 4 hours, damaged the facades of both embassies. Eight people who accidentally found themselves in the zone of machinegun and mortar fire were killed, and 18 people were wounded.

2--At almost the same time fighting broke out north of Beirut between militia units constituting the military formations of two rightwing parties--"Al-kata'ib" (the Lebanese falangists) and the National Liberal Party. Some 500 falangists with tanks and guns surrounded the small town of As-Safrah, site of the headquarters of Dani Sham'un, commander of the National Liberal militia and son of the party's leader, Camille Shamzun, and tried to capture it. Detachments of the National Liberal militia with tanks and guns hurried to As-Safrah to end the siege and rescue their commander. During the clash 4 people were killed, more than 20 were wounded, and communications between Beirut and the north of the country were interrupted.

3--In South Lebanon the traitor Major Haddad, who has sold himself to Israel, presented an ultimatum to the residents of the village of At-Tiri: Pay him 40,000 Lebanese pounds or supply the heads of two Irish soldiers, a battalion of whom forms part of the UN forces.

4--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil announced that Egypt was recalling its last diplomatic representative from Algeria and also completely severing all diplomatic relations with all the Arab countries that had taken part in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front Conference that had just ended in Tripoli (Libya): Algeria, Libya, Syria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO.

5--Fighting between Iraqi and Iranian Armed Forces along the border flared up with new force. Tehran and Baghdad reported considerable losses for the opposite side. The Iraqi authorities expelled yet another large group of Shi'ites to Iran. President Bani-Sadr of Iran visited the border and met with the armed forces command in Khuzestan Province.

6--Cairo announced the discovery of a "communist plot" against the As-Sadat regime. The prosecutor reported that 30 people had been arrested and committed for trial, that another 38 had been arrested, and that orders had been issued for the arrest of 24 people. Those arrested were accused of having circulated in Cairo and other cities leaflets calling for the present regime to be overthrown by force.

7--Israeli Defense Minister Weizmann stated in Tel Aviv that he regarded it as advisable to hold early parliamentary elections, which ought to mean the resignation of the present government and probably the departure of Begin as prime minister.

8--Begin, who had been summoned to Washington, proposed that the talks between Israel and Egypt on so-called "administrative autonomy for the Palestinians" living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip be held continuously through 26 May, when, according to the Camp David agreements, they were supposed to culminate in the reaching of agreement.

9--French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais, who had come to Beirut at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party and the PLO, met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He voiced support for the Palestinians' struggle for the right to create their own independent state.

10--In The Hague PLO emissaries met with Dutch politicians and diplomats and held talks on recognition of the PLO by the Netherlands.

11--In Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, it was announced that Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi and Brig Gen Hammudah Ben Ali had resigned in protest at the policy of Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid al-Maktum, who has contacted Sultan Qabus of Oman and U.S. representatives with the aim of placing military bases in the Emirate of Dubai, where the shaykh remains the ruler, at the disposal of the American Armed Forces.

12--White House spokesmen disclosed in Washington that President Carter had decided to employ new, broader and tougher, repressive measures against Iran and had instructed the new secretary of state to make the U.S. NATO allies support them totally and unreservedly.

In addition to that, Lebanese papers that day reported certain other events testifying to the complexity of the relations between neighboring Arab countries and to the tension of the situation inside them: Morocco severed diplomatic relations with Algeria over the latter's recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic; in Tunisia the hanging took place of 13 of the 99 people committed for trial after an attack by "commandos," allegedly trained in Libya, on the southern Tunisian city of Qafshah: In Egypt a bloody clash occurred between Coptic Christians and Muslims; terrorists from the "Muslim Brotherhood" killed several people in Syria; in Iraq an attempt was made on the life of the minister of information; and so forth.

Implacable Struggle

As the events of just that one day, little different from many other days not just in recent weeks, but in months and even years show, the situation in the Arab world is incomprehensively complex, incredibly tense and at times dramatic. Our Arab interlocutors and also Europeans permanently resident there agreed that the situation is disturbing and dramatic, but did not regard it as unusual--after all, the Arab world has been in constant ferment for centuries: first against the yoke of the Turkish occupiers, then against that of the European colonialists, and throughout the postwar years against the Israeli aggressors, who have proved crueler than all their predecessors.

"Of course, everything has deteriorated to an extreme degree lately," the aforementioned [but anonymous] Lebanese figure told us, "and all the indications are that it will deteriorate still further. More and more forces are being drawn into the struggle that is going on here without a break or a truce, and the struggle is becoming still more implacable. The stronger and cruder the pressure from Washington, which intends to subordinate this whole oil-rich region to the United States, the more stubborn the resistance. The Camp David agreements--a cunning attempt to achieve this aim with the aid of Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt--have as yet produced no results, and the U.S. desire to foist these agreements on other Arab countries has merely intensified the struggle, which will get fiercer as time goes on. Have you read the decisions adopted in Tripoli?"

A 3-day conference of the heads of the four states forming the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front--Algeria, Libya, Syria and Democratic Yemen--and also the PLO, wholly devoted to stepping up the struggle against the treacherous Camp David agreements, ended in Tripoli, capital of Libya, the day before we arrived in Beirut. The Lebanese press had just published the resolution approved by the conference. It begins with an important political program statement: "The conference reaffirms its policy of steadfastness and struggle against Zionism and American imperialism, regarding them as the main enemies of the Arab nation. It calls on the governments of all Arab countries to review their relations with the United States and regards the creation of American bases on Arab soil as an act of direct aggression against the front and the Arab nation, something which must be resisted by every possible means."

Accordingly the conference decided that each front country should determine its relationship with West European states on the basis of whether the latter help the United States in its intrigues against the Arabs. It was also decided to step up the boycott of the As-Sadat regime in every sphere, using with regard to that regime the same yardsticks and rules that apply to Israel. A pledge was adopted to support the Egyptian people's struggle against the traitor As-Sadat and the Zionist infiltration in Egypt, and also to help all Egyptian national progressive forces in their struggle for national liberation and Egypt's return to the bosom of the Arab world.

To achieve these aims, the conference decided to create within the front: A--A supreme command consisting of the presidents of Algeria, Syria and Democratic Yemen, Colonel al-Qadhafi (Libya) and 'Arafat (PLO); B--A political committee consisting of the four countries' foreign ministers who, together with the leader of the PLO Political Department, will elaborate and submit to the supreme leadership recommendations on political actions and coordinate the actions of the front countries; C--An information committee incorporating the relevant ministers and coordinating activity in that sphere; D--A united military command sited in Syria and under a Syrian officer who will be helped by a staff of representatives of the armed forces of the other front countries.

The decision that the front states will take measures to develop and strengthen relations with the socialist community countries, headed by the Soviet Union, is enshrined as a special paragraph.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was instructed to contact the Soviet Union and discuss the relations between it and the front to ensure additional political and military support with the aim of restoring political and military equilibrium in the region.

The conference instructed the political committee to elaborate a program of joint action and to submit it to the front countries for approval, after which it will be sent to the governments of the other Arab states. The program is to provide for the application of political, economic and military efforts in the region of the conflict with the Zionist enemy, and also the adoption of a clearly defined posture regarding the United States, which is helping that enemy. The front members will submit a plan of economic action to the Arab states' ministers of foreign affairs and the economy, who are meeting to prepare a pan-Arab summit. The plan envisages "using the Arab economy (that is, oil--D.K.) for negative opposition," which may prove to be an extremely powerful weapon: After all, the United States obtains more than one-third (34 percent) of its total oil imports from this region, the West European countries get more than three-fifths (61 percent) and Japan gets almost three-fourths (72 percent).

We told our interlocutor we were familiar with the front's decisions and asked him:

"Will the other Arab countries support the measures approved in Tripoli?"

"That will probably depend on the program the front countries elaborate and submit for their consideration," he replied after a pause. "You must have noticed that reaction to the Tripoli decisions is very varied. Some people think the front has gone too far, others view its decisions as inadequate and limited, still others see them as an attempt to give effective support to the Palestinians' struggle. It will clearly be possible to judge the real attitude toward these decisions only after the new summit, if and when it takes place. But the Tripoli decisions have been another reminder that the struggle against the Camp David agreements is not lessening but intensifying, that the struggle is becoming increasingly implacable, and that the front of military operations, confined to southern Lebanon in recent years, may expand and the military operations themselves may become fiercer. The mention of economic means of struggle is extremely significant. Some are speaking of reducing oil production by 25 percent, others of increasing prices by 25 percent, still others of doing both simultaneously. More and more figures in the Arab world are beginning to see just who is truly to blame for creating in the Near East a situation of extreme tension that is not only being deliberately maintained, but is also being aggravated."

"Who is the real culprit you refer to?"

"The United States, of course."

"Surely people perceived this before?"

"Some really did not see it. Others saw it but tried not to discuss it so as not to anger Washington and its representatives and influential friends both here in the Near East and outside. The front was right to point out that the struggle against aggressive Zionism cannot be divorced from the struggle against American imperialism...."

"Are you referring to the front's statement that the creation of American military bases on Arab soil signifies aggression against the Arab nation?"

"Yes. The sultan of Oman, the press reports, has promised to offer the United States his territory for military bases, while As-Sadat has repeatedly stated that the American Armed Forces can use Egyptian bases and territory when and where they like."

"Can the Arab countries prevent this?"

"Of course they can," our interlocutor replied after some hesitation and, after a silence, added: "But it is hard to predict whether they will choose to, dare to do anything."

"Why?"

"For the same old reasons.... The Near East situation, as I said, is more complex, more confused and more contradictory than it seems...."

A Region of International Friction and Internal Conflicts

We already knew the situation there was complex and contradictory. In addition to PLO figures, we talked with Libyans, Syrians, an Iraqi and an Egyptian and, while agreeing that the Israeli aggression represents a serious danger to all Arab countries, they all make different assessments of the Near East situation, highlighting the things that currently affect them most of all.

From the Palestinians' viewpoint, the main thing in the Arab world has been for the last 30 years, is at the present time and will be for the immediate future the struggle between the Israelis, who seized their land, and the Palestinians, who are fighting to regain that land and create their own independent state on it. They believe that not only the Arab countries, but also the whole world should help them achieve this legitimate and just aim. While supporting their Palestinian brothers' aspirations, the Lebanese believe, however, that the priority should be to end the internal Lebanese conflict, which has not only divided Beirut into two halves--the western (leftwing, Muslim) and eastern (rightwing, Christian)--but which has also disorganized the country's economic life. In the Syrian's opinion, it is above all necessary to urgently strengthen the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which has to offer resistance to both the Israeli aggressor, supported by American imperialism, and the pro-American regimes in Arab countries. The South Yemeni regards it as particularly important to immediately develop the struggle against the feudal capitalists who are imperialism's allies in the region. The Iraqi sees the main danger as being, along with Zionism, the present Iranian leadership's proclaimed intention of extending "Islamic revolution" to all countries of the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. The Egyptian, now resident in Beirut, who has left his homeland because of persecution, claims that the overthrow of pro-American reactionary regimes in Arab countries is the most urgent need: So long as they are in power, American imperialism will rule the roost in the Near East.

When we mentioned this disagreement, which astonished us, to our experienced, knowledgeable and observant interlocutor, he burst out laughing.

"The disagreement is, of course astonishing," he agreed and, continuing to smile, added: "But what is still more astonishing is that they are all right to some extent. The Near East is full of conflicts."

"Besides the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?"

"Yes. There are many others besides the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The keen conflict in Lebanon continues unabated, occasionally resulting in outbreaks of hostilities between rightwing, Christian and national patriotic Muslim forces. The conflict between Iraq and Iran is increasingly developing into an armed struggle. Friction between Syria and Iraq has intensified. Relations between Morocco and Algeria, and between Tunisia and Libya are extremely strained. [paragraph continues]

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The struggle is intensifying between the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries, which are demanding energetic action against the Camp David agreements, and the reactionary, pro-American regimes prepared, like As-Sadat's Egypt and Oman for instance, not just to continue cooperating with American imperialism but also to give it military assistance against other Arab countries and against Iran, Afghanistan and the socialist countries. The relations between Muslims and Christians are becoming increasingly tense, longstanding disputes between Shi'ites and Sunnis are developing into an open conflict and, in defiance of the Koran and age-old traditions, Muslims are taking up arms and shedding their fellows' blood in defense of their own interpretation of the common faith. The struggle among the oil monopolies of the United States, West Europe and Japan is growing sharper. And, finally--this is probably the newest and most significant thing in the life of the Near Eastern peoples--the emergent Arab working class, growing rapidly in numbers and maturing politically, is demonstrating with increasing resolution its readiness to struggle for national interests and social progress in this rich but backward region, and this is promoting fierce resistance from the feudal capitalist elite, which is prepared to align itself with imperialism against national progressive forces rather than really support the latter's struggle against Israel and its backer, the United States."

"Isn't that too many conflicts?"

Our interlocutor regretfully shrugged his shoulders.

"Of course it is too many, but that is the way our reality is." He was silent for a while, then said: "Certainly in no other region of the world is there such a number of conflicts or so striking and glaring a contradiction between the colossal wealth of a tiny minority and the extreme poverty of the majority of the population, deprived of the most basic medical services, social security and education. The many billions of dollars received for Arab oil are not used to develop industry and agriculture in the region that could provide work for Arabs, but are invested in American and West European banks--that is, go to strengthen the finances and economies of the developed capitalist powers. The whole region still remains a raw material--or, to be more precise, fuel and raw material--appendage of the capitalist economy and attempts are being made to keep it in this role for the next two or three, or even four decades, as it has been kept in it for the last five or six."

"Who is trying to keep it in that role?"

"The U.S. capitalist elite, in which, as you must know, the oil monopolies play an important role..."

I was indeed well aware of that: A scandal over the oil corporations' profits had erupted while I had been in the United States. Last year their profits were even greater, topping the 1978 level by between 40 and 166 percent and reaching a fantastic figure--\$16 billion, or more than one-eighth of American corporations' total profits.

Washington's Intention: To Divide, Cause Conflicts, Enslave

On one of the last days of the visit, when the delegates and guests of the third congress of Palestinian writers and journalists were clustered in the hotel lobby, waiting for the protracted work of the commissions to be completed, I was invited upstairs and shown into a corner room with a view of the nearby sea, sparkling in the sun. Four Arabs rose from their places at a low table and introduced themselves with a handshake. [paragraph continues]

They were Majid Abu Sharar, leader of the PLO Information and Propaganda Department and Secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, Sakhir, member of that same council and chief director of the office of PLO Executive Committee, Chairman Y. 'Arafat, Abu Nidal, representative of the Information Department in Damascus, and Fahmi Husayn, former chief editor of the Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, whom we had met several years ago in his editorial office in Cairo.

In the conversation that began over a cup of Arab-style strong coffee I mentioned that I had been in Washington when the triple Camp David agreement was signed and had witnessed the actual joint session of Congress at which President Carter boasted of a "historic success" and As-Sadat and Begin embraced and bowed like provincial actors in response to the congressmen's applause. Promising to establish peace with Israel, As-Sadat agreed that the American Armed Forces should occupy two bases built by the Israelis with American assistance on the Sinai Peninsula, which was being returned to Egypt.

"The Zionists left As-Sadat with dead sand, and the Americans with the bases," Fahmi Husayn remarked. "Neither the Egyptians, nor the Palestinians, nor the Arabs in general got anything out of this agreement, but the United States was given the ability to threaten not just the whole Arab world, but also other countries.

"Abu 'Ammar (that is what Arabs call Yasir 'Arafat--D.K.) rightly says that the Palestinians' chief enemy is American imperialism, which, acting in concert with the Zionist aggressors, is increasingly intruding on our region and seeking to grab its wealth and enslave the Arab people...."

Two days previously we had heard this from Yasir 'Arafat himself. Addressing the Palestinian writers and journalists, he accused the United States of crudely interfering in the Near Eastern peoples' affairs with the aim of splitting them and setting them against one another, inflaming enmity among the countries of the region, and provoking conflicts and clashes among them. Pointing out that American imperialism is increasingly brazenly siding with Zionism and increasingly threatening the Palestinian revolution and independent Arab regimes with the use of force, Y. 'Arafat issued a challenge to Washington:

"Okay then, come here, invade with all your armed might, as in Vietnam, and we will organize a second Vietnam for you...."

To our question whether U.S. military interference in the Near East conflict is possible, the same interlocutor replied: "That possibility cannot be ruled out nowadays, when imperialism is becoming increasingly reckless and its policy is becoming increasingly adventurist. But for the time being Washington is seeking above all to split the Arab world and prevent it from uniting and operating in a united front for at least the next 20 or 30 years. It has succeeded in buying off As-Sadat, and this has, of course, created serious difficulties, because An-Nasir's Egypt was the heart of the Arab world and the motor that drove it forward. As-Sadat is prepared to play the role of the shah--that is, of American imperialism's main prop, apart from Israel, in the Near East and west Asia in general--but it is doubtful whether the Americans will succeed in foisting on Egypt the role that Iran played under the shah. The efforts of American diplomats--and the most capable of them are sent here--and intelligence men--the most unceremoniously brazen are sent here--are now aimed at causing, provoking and creating by any possible means and at all costs the greatest possible friction and as many conflicts and clashes as possible between countries and regimes, between different political currents and especially between various religious creeds or even religious currents. Did you notice how hastily Washington reacted to the border clashes between Iraq and Iran? Without bothering to find out basic details of the clashes, Brzezinski announced that the United States was on Iraq's side and was prepared to help it.

"Brzezinski likes the role of international provocateur: The photograph of him with a Chinese submachinegun pointing toward Afghanistan from the Pakistani border has made the rounds of the press in many countries.

"The point is not just the man's vanity," our interlocutor continued. "The inflaming of religious and also national enmity is one of American imperialism's chief trump cards in the Near East. The Washington provocateurs are making tremendous efforts to return the Near and Middle Eastern countries to the religious wars of the past and to set the different Muslim currents--Shi'ites and Sunnis--against one another and all the Muslims against people professing other religions and especially against atheists, 'godless Marxists' and regimes headed by those 'godless Marxists.' The U.S. ruling elite's intention in the Near and Middle East is simple: to divide the region's peoples, pit them against one another, prevent them from uniting in the struggle against imperialism, which is robbing and oppressing them, weaken them and keep them in subjection for as long as it takes to suck all the oil reserves from the land around the Persian Gulf and make profitable use of them."

Future Against the Past

Despite the somber assessment of the present situation throughout the region, the answers to our questions about immediate prospects and the future--which were put not just to the prominent Lebanese figure but to our other interlocutors--struck and unexpectedly optimistic note. The decisions adopted by the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Tripoli were regarded by everyone we talked to as a substantial positive step in the right direction. All the forces worried and angered by U.S. imperialism's impertinent aspirations to turn the whole Near East, along with the Persian Gulf, into a "sphere of its national interests"--that is, a fiefdom of the American oil monopolies and also a Pentagon bridgehead for military operations against the Arab and non-Arab countries of west Asia and southern Europe and the socialist states--will certainly unite around a unified, cohesive front that has adopted the correct posture. The sharp anti-Israeli stance adopted by practically all the Arab countries except Egypt is increasingly becoming an anti-Israeli/anti-American stance. Apart from As-Sadat, no statesman in the Arab world has openly and publicly supported Washington's plans to create new military bases or approved its intention to use American "quick-reaction forces" in the Near East.

The desire to overcome the friction and disputes that have poisoned relations among the Arab countries has strengthened appreciably. This finds expression in the more unanimous condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and in a readiness to offer that country every possible assistance. In Lebanon itself there is an increasingly strong desire for a settlement of the acute and long-standing internal conflict on the basis of an agreed political platform, which would make it possible to eliminate the military confrontation that has irretrievably damaged the country's economic life. The Lebanese Government's attitude toward the PLO is becoming healthier and its defense of PLO interests in the United Nations is becoming more active.

The mass movement against As-Sadat's treacherous regime is developing increasingly actively inside and outside Egypt. The National Liberation Front formed by General ash-Shadhili is gradually becoming an impressive force that has the support not only of opposition-minded students, young people and the working class, but also of the national bourgeoisie, which is being squeezed out by foreign monopolies, and of officers angered by the alliance with yesterday's enemy.

"The eighties will certainly be turbulent in the Near East," one of our interlocutors said. "Everything that is now building up somewhere deep beneath the surface will certainly erupt. Where and how is hard to predict, but the surfacing of forces that are at present operating invisibly is inevitable. [paragraph continues]

III. 16 Jun 80

H 10

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

"Those who are trying to prevent the inevitable process of lone ripe substantial change are like a foolish man trying to block all the outlets for steam in a kettle that has long been boiling. It is bound to explode eventually."

"The Near East is entering a very complex and turbulent decade," another interlocutor acknowledged. "The events that develop here will shake not only the region, but the whole world...."

Few people doubt that the decade that has just begun will be really complex and turbulent in this rich, strategically very important, but unstable region.

SOVIET-U.S. POLICIES ON IRAN CANNOT BE COMPARED

NC141449 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk: "The Friends and Foes of Developing Countries"]

[Text] The history of the disintegration of the world's colonialist system and the birth of independent countries proves that, as a rule, nations which gain their independence and freedom face serious economic difficulties later on; even the oil-producing countries such as Iran, whose future welfare and progress would seem guaranteed through their export of oil products. The reason for this apparent contradiction lies in the nature of relations between imperialist countries with their merciless exploitation and slavery imposed on their colonies, and countries which were dependent on them.

Imperialism is only interested in gaining the maximum of profits. With full intent it permitted only limited progress in the economies of colonies and dependent countries and helped only such progress and development that was inferior to the quality demanded by markets and supported fields which promised fast profit. Throughout decades and even centuries, the colonialists contrived the intricate mechanism of direct or indirect constraint. While the basic weapons, used before the disintegration of the colonialist system, was the method of the corporeal destruction of the disobedient by terror, pressure and threats, now the neocolonialists are using more subtle and camouflaged means in the form of infiltration of economies, military circles, espionage and state organizations of liberated countries, and by influencing and granting special and necessary training to the higher echelons of countries' management and intellectuals. Agreements on so-called cooperation in defense matters, which seriously limit the sovereign rights and dependence of developing countries, were used as well.

Aftermaths of this neocolonialist tactic can actually be seen in each one of the countries which have thrown off the yoke of slavery, including Iran. For instance, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, confessed in one of his recent interviews that even though more than one year has passed since Iran's revolution, nevertheless Iran, as before, is in many ways dependent on the United States of America and on foreign technology.

For a long period, America savagely exploited the Iranian people and pitilessly plundered and pillaged Iran's natural wealth. Therefore the efforts exerted by the Islamic Republic of Iran to break the chains which bound it to America, its efforts to establish commercial and economic contacts with other countries of the world merely on the basis of full equity and mutual benefits as well as efforts to reconstruct international economic relations on the basis of justice, become understandable. Meanwhile it should be noted that such efforts can also be seen in other liberated countries. Experience has shown them that the economic relationship of colonialist-colony is fatal as far as their national interests are concerned. However, some political leaders and even some economists, who represent developing countries, dangerously exaggerate and regard the mutual economic relations between the Soviet Union and developing countries from the same angle.

III. 16 Jun 80

H 11

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

At this point, once again the concept of the two superpowers shows its negative effect. Those who use this concept automatically consider the United States of America and the Soviet Union as being equal and compare them. In this comparison they ignore the socio-political categories--the sole and correct criteria--and only consider the level of progress of these two countries and their economic potential. Undoubtedly it is advantageous to specific circles to weigh the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the same balance, to include the Soviet Union among the exploiting countries and consider it therefore the enemy of the established countries.

But, at least it is especially the Soviet Union which, since the first days of its birth offered comprehensive assistance and support to colonies and dependent countries struggling for their freedom, this being one of the most important principles of its foreign policy. Later on, with the disintegration of the colonialist system and with the unmarred assistances extended by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to developing countries, hundreds of units were constructed for the key fields of economy and these are being operated. The multi-faceted economic cooperation of the Soviet Union with developing countries is one of the important elements in strengthening the latter's positions and resistance vis-a-vis the diktat and pressure of imperialists and of the hegemonists of Beijing.

Capitalist countries can no longer ignore the foundation of equal economic relations which exist between the Soviet Union and many liberated countries. They are compelled to cooperate under more beneficial conditions for the developing countries and to consider their interests.

All this fully applies in the case of Soviet-Iranian relations. Suffice it to say that the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement was, for Iran, the first agreement signed with a big country based on equal rights. At that time, however difficult the situation, the newly-established Soviet Republic decided to put aside the Russian tsarist mode of diplomacy. It waived the concessions which discriminated against Iran and it gave Iran the assets of tsarist Russia amounting to a few hundred million rubles in gold. Later on too, the Soviet Union always pursued the Leninist principles of foreign policy in its commercial and economic relations with Iran, and it showed positive reaction to Iran's requests and wishes in constructing this or that unit. The secretary-general of the Communist Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his congratulatory message to the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution's victory, that Soviet policy toward Iran is one of sincere friendship and good neighborliness which reflects our wishes for multifaceted development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of full equality of rights and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Experience gained over many years when Soviet-Iranian relations have progressed, proves the complete baselessness of efforts to use the same yardstick when viewing Iranian-U.S. relations. Soviet-Iranian multifaceted cooperations are, by nature, basically different from the relations imposed on Tehran by Washington in the past, and this cooperation helps the Iranian nation to defend the gains of its revolution, its sovereign rights and independence.

'FABRICATIONS' AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE'S ECONOMIC POLICY REJECTED

LD150154 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The mass media of West Europe and South Africa have of late been spreading fabrications about Mozambique. This campaign has shown a marked intensification, especially after a major speech made at a rally in Maputo by Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and president of Mozambique. In this speech he assessed the results of the first stage of the political and organizational offensive launched in the beginning of 1980 and mapped out a program aimed at liquidating the existing difficulties. Here is our commentary:

In his speech the president of Mozambique highlighted the acute problems of the country's complex economic situation and criticized the lack of organization and the incompetence of some officials in the state machine. The president recognised that some exaggerations had been committed in the running of the economy, in the form of the premature rationalization of small private firms. President Samora Machel urged party members and state officials to rectify the mistakes made. He stated that the state may make some financial facilities available to private enterprises in local industry, trade and agriculture. In his speech President Machel devoted particular attention to the problem of supplying the population with prime necessity goods and foodstuffs in the production of which Mozambique is feeling certain difficulties. All the government's steps are aimed at strengthening the gains of the revolution. They in no way represent a deflection from the socialist course mapped out by the country, as claimed by the Western press.

A typical example of the slanderous fabrications against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the economic policy pursued by its government is provided by the article published by the English newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES and reproduced in the Johannesburg STAR. The author of the article states that the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has shifted away from its anti-imperialist course and has rejected the union with the socialist countries. Further on in the article it is claimed that Mozambique intends to proclaim an open-door policy and, in principle, to establish the closest links--not just economic but political as well--with the Western countries.

By depicting their wishes as the reality, the bourgeois propagandists are drawing conclusions as to the dawning of a new era in Mozambique's political course. Their articles and commentaries make no reference to the social and economic attainments of the people of Mozambique, nor to the growth and consolidation of the state-run sector which controls the key sectors of industry.

Interviewed by the correspondent of the Soviet PRAVDA newspaper, Joao Baptista, head of FRELIMO's international department, stated: On refuting the evil fabrications of our political enemies we wish to make it unequivocally clear that the socialist countries have been and continue to be our natural allies. Mutually advantageous relations have been established between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the countries of the socialist community--especially with the Soviet Union--in many sectors of the economy and in areas like education and public health. The relations between FRELIMO and the CPSU are becoming ever stronger and solid. Therefore, there has not been, and there will not be, any ideological temporization as far as we are concerned. Comrade Joao Baptista stressed, adding: Racism, imperialism, colonialism and all the forms of oppression and exploitation that we brought to an end after a long liberation struggle are alien to the interests of our people.

CRITICISM OF WASTEFUL, SUPERFLUOUS CROSSHAULS ON RAILROADS

LD131017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 1

["Economic Review" editorial: "Mainline Rhythm"]

[Excerpt] It is no mere chance that the railroads are called the circulatory system of our economy. Railroads account for over half the freight turnover. The congestion which has now developed in the eastern regions means a shortage of freight cars in the country's western, European part. Economists and transport specialists define a number of reasons why this situation has occurred. Primarily it is the fact that the development of railroad transport is lagging behind the economy's growth rate. This has especially made itself felt under the conditions of the unprecedented movement of industry into Siberia and into the Far East, where, moreover, electrification has still not been completed on significant sections of the lines. The greatest transport load here, as in other places too, is borne by diesel locomotives whose technical standard does not meet today's demands. Station facilities too have become a "bottleneck": Many marshalling junctions, designed at the time for steam trains, have proved unprepared to handle quickly the 1,500 meter-long heavy freight trains. Repair facilities have also lagged behind.

A long chain of facts is taking shape. One of the original causes for all these shortcomings--is a diminished sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in the sector and nonfulfillment of measures outlined by the party Central Committee and government for development of railroad transport by the Ministry of Railways and by the planning organs. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, their duty is to establish order without delay on the railroads and strengthen discipline at all levels. But time is passing and changes for the better are not very perceptible.

Let us return once more to the results of the first quarter. Let us compare them with the results for the same period the year before last, 1978, (as is known, last year the unusually severe winter seriously affected the vital activity of many sectors including transport). And it appears that the average daily load over the network of lines throughout the Russian federation was as much as 150,000 or more tons lower this year. And this is mainly the result of an inadequate decree of organization in the work of railroad workers. And it is no mere accident that such an indicator as the amount of time spent by a freight at an industrial [tekhnicheskaya] station is worse than 2 years ago on all Russian lines except two. Beyond the Urals alone in the middle of this spring, 60,000 surplus freight cars were standing idle on side lines.

Obviously the quality of work of any transport element can be determined only by a whole package of indicators. Each of them requires attention. For behind the indicators lie the results of completely concrete actions: the observance or violation of technological methods, the use of advanced modes and methods of work or, conversely, of errors in such work. There are 100 key marshalling stations singled out in the country's railroad network. As checks show, plans for assembling trains are not adhered to at some of them. Often this happens simply through inaccuracy in assembling and transmitting documentation. Attentiveness and work discipline--these are what are required of railroad workers today to an ever increasing degree.

The ways of tackling the tasks confronting transport workers and of overcoming problems which arise are to a large extent suggested by advanced experience. One of the main resources here is mastering the driving of heavy freight trains.

The Moscow Railroad Collective is providing an example of the correct use of this method. On certain sections here they have already been able to run record trains. A big effect will also be produced by the initiative launched recently by transport construction workers and railroad workers at the capital's rail network: to complete ahead of schedule by using internal reserves, the building of installations necessary for increasing railroad transport and traffic capacities. Such initiatives deserve universal support. Their dissemination, the mastering of advanced work methods and competition for the maximum possible train weight on a given section must be the serious concern of party and trade union organizations, of economic leaders and engineers and technicians. But a prudent approach is required here. As shown by practice, on some lines when "capacity loads" have been introduced without sufficient thought and with poor preparation, it has led to premature breakdown of locomotives and unplanned delays while they are repaired.

The uninterrupted operation of the railroads depends of course not only on railroad workers. Trains are still held up for too long in enterprises' sidings whose total length is only slightly less than that of the basic mainlines under the jurisdiction of the railways ministry. But 50 percent more staff are employed in industrial transportation. But here the level of loading and unloading mechanization is too low and flagrant violations of work discipline are committed in many places. This especially shows up on nonworking days: although in technological terms the lines are freer on Saturdays and Sundays, insofar as there are no repair "outages," the loading possibilities are considerably increased. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has recently published spot check material on this subject on several occasions. Steps have been taken in the concrete cases cited in the paper, but on the whole the situation is improving only slowly. On the first Sunday in April the total of freight work in sidings was down by almost 80 percent and during the first 11 days of May 150,000 wagons were not unloaded on time in the Russian Federation. At metallurgical enterprises in Lower Tagil and Lipetsk thousands of wagons were waiting on nonworking days for unloading. But, after all, plant transport, just like the basic metallurgical production processes, must operate continuously, and stoppages on general rest days are in direct violation of state discipline.

For improving all transport work rationalization of transport planning is also of great significance. It is primarily a matter of overcoming crosshauls of similar types of freight. These are chiefly caused by lack of cooperation between departments. For example, freight shipments of construction materials, in particular nonmetallic materials, is planned by 70 ministries and departments, often without reference to each other. And then in accordance with the plan for interoblast deliveries from the northern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast to Astrakhanskaya Oblast, tens of thousands of cubic meters of gravel are transported, while in the opposite direction rumble trains again carrying gravel, being sent by the USSR Ministry of Water Resources from Dagestan to Volgograd. This means 210 million ton-kilometers of superfluous transport work. Exactly the same sort of freight is being crosshailed between the Urals and the Volga: going westward--freight belonging to RSFSR ministries of the construction materials industry of the construction and maintenance of roads, and going eastward, freight belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Similar examples can be cited for shipments of timber freight: Saw logs from Eastern Siberia going west and logs from the Sverdlovsk railroad area going to Central Asia travel 1,500 kms toward each other. Apart from the unnecessary workload on such a busy railroad it also means the unnecessary expenditure of over 5,000 tons of fuel and additional costs of R255,000.

There are serious tasks ahead for railroad workers. This summer their responsibility for guaranteeing uninterrupted traffic flow will increase still further. It is almost time, too, to transport the new harvest. The precise observance of the schedule in the interests both of passengers and of the transportation of national economic freight requires the earnest mobilization of effort and reserves on the part of railroad workers.

III. 16 Jun 80

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

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RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14-15 JUNE

LD160022 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports of agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 14-15 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 June

Mass reaping of grasses has begun in virgin land areas of Kazakhstan, and procurement of fodder is speeding up in all oblasts. This year more than 30 million hectares are being devoted to fodder there thanks to the bringing into use of new land resources. The yield has risen (0100 GMT)

Reaping and threshing of barley and wheat has begun in Chirkentskaya Oblast, the first in Kazakhstan. More than 500,000 hectares are to be harvested here. (0500 GMT)

Procurement of vitamin feeds has begun in Altayskiy Kray. Large plants have been set up to make grass meal and feed granules. Farmers intend to procure 280,000 tons of feed for the winter. (0500 GMT)

A further half million hectares of wasteland in Lithuania have been brought back into production following drainage work in the period since the beginning of 1976. The improved acreages produce an additional 10-12 quintals per hectare of grain. (1500 GMT)

An elevator with the capacity of more than 150,000 tons of grain has been made ready for the new harvest in one of the largest grain growing zones of the Black Sea-adjointing areas, the Sarata [Saratskaya Zona]. (1750 GMT)

15 June

Procurement of feed has begun in Tyumenskaya Oblast farms. Excellent vitamin grasses are being procured from some regions. Reaping of sown and natural grasses begins in a few days. Specialists consider the green material to be in good condition. Much more than the planned amount of high quality grass can be procured in the oblast. (0000 GMT)

Winter wheat is developing well in the Ukraine. This year farmers in 12 oblasts with the best conditions for grain crops intend to increase the sale to the state of strong wheat nearly threefold. In comparison with the average of the past 4 years. (0500 GMT)

Many farms in the country's southern regions have started harvesting. Haymaking is also beginning. The first million tons of hay and haylage have been procured in Stavropolskiy Kray, for example, which is one third of what was planned. Haycutting is also underway now in the Transcarpathians, Penzenskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray. (1200 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Corn interrow cultivation was completed on an area of almost 2.5 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

COSMOS-1188 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD160939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0912 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 June, (TASS)--An earth satellite, Cosmos-1188, was launched in the Soviet Union on 14 June for the continuation of space research.

Its initial period of revolution is 12 hours, 6 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth; 40,165 km, minimum distance: 628 km; the inclination of its orbit is 62.8 degrees.

The equipment on the sputnik is functioning normally.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE GORIZONT LAUNCHED 14 JUNE

LD160750 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 16 Jun 80

["Communications Satellite Gorizont in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--In accordance with the programme of the further development of communications systems and television transmission with the use of artificial earth satellites, the Soviet Union launched a communications satellite, Gorizont, on June 14.

The satellite was put into a circular orbit close to stationary with the initial parameters: distance from the earth's surface--36,513 km, the period of revolution around earth is 24 hours 33 minutes, inclination of the orbit is 0.8 degrees.

The Gorizont satellite is fitted out with modified multichannel onboard retransmission equipment designated for ensuring telephone and telegraph radio communications and transmission of TV programmes.

Using Gorizont communications satellites, it is planned to ensure transmission of TV programmes from the Soviet Union in 1980 from the competition sites of the 22nd Olympic Games.

In addition to communications and TV equipment, the satellite is equipped with a three-axis system of precise orientation to earth, energy supply system with independent orientation of solar cells to the sun, system of thermal regulation, radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data of the operations of onboard systems, radio system for the precise measurement of orbit parameters and control of the satellite, system for adjusting the orbit.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally. The instrumentation complex controls the satellite. Testing of communications and TV equipment will be conducted in line with a set programme.

The Gorizont satellite has an international registration index Stationer-4.

ROMANOV VISITS LENINGRAD MILITARY DISTRICT UNITS

ID130927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Correspondent Col A. Pinchuk report: "True to Traditions"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District--the frontline heroes of the A.A. Zhdanov Order of Lenin Red Banner Krasnoselskaya Guards Motorized Infantry Division left the young generation of armed defenders of the motherland and legacy of selfless loyalty to communist ideals, the Leninist Party's cause and their military duty, of courage and of unbending will for victory. The division's officers, ensigns, sergeants and soldiers continue the combat traditions of their regimental comrades. They persistently study military matters and increase their combat readiness from day to day.

The servicemen marked the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory with improved indicators in combat and political training. The guardsmen are augmenting the successes achieved in the course of the summer combat training.

The other day units of the division were visited by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. He familiarized himself with the course of combat and political training and with the servicemen's service and life, talked with commanders, political workers and young servicemen and attended a tactical exercise.

G.V. Romanov was accompanied at the formation's units by Col Gen M.I. Sorokin, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District.

OGARKOV, KULIKOV ATTEND GENERAL STAFF PARTY AKTIV MEETING

ID130935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Col P. Mochalov report: "Up to the Party's Demands"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Party Aktiv has taken place, at which a report "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work' and Ways of Effectively Implementing the Tasks It Sets" was delivered by Col Gen A. Bukov, chief of the General Staff Political Section.

The report and the speeches by Comrades N. Zotov, A. Osetrov, V. Gradoselskiy, G. Borisov, V. Mikhaylin, S. Kolosov and N. Chervov gave a detailed analysis of the state of ideological work and noted the results achieved. At the same time attention was drawn to the need for more active participation by military cadres in implementing measures aimed at further strengthening the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces in view of the conclusions and recommendations of the conference of the leading command and political personnel of the army and navy.

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Taking part in the meeting's work were Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Col Gen Engr V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; I. Potapov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.